

JULY

1922



Chemist's Price List

Glaxo and Glaxo Malted Food

	Retail Price.	Net Cost Per Dozen.	Special Net Terms per dozen for Glaxo or mixed parcels of Glaxo and Glaxo Malted Food.			
			£6 Orders.	£12 Orders.	£25 Orders.	£50 Cash with Order.
Standard	1/6, 5-oz.	14/5	14/1	13/8	13/4	13/-
Glaxo	2/6, 10-oz.	24/-	23/5	22/10	22/2	21/7
(Full-Cream)	4/6, 20-oz.	43/2	42/2	41/-	40/-	38/11
	7/6, 36-oz.	72/-	70/2	68/5	66/7	64/10
Glaxo Malted Food	1/3 tin 2/4 "	12/- 22/5	11/8 21/10	11/5 21/3	11/1 20/9	10/10 20/2

Glaxo Malted Food to the net value of £5 will be supplied by the Authorised Glaxo Distributors at the £50 rate, and sent carriage paid if cash accompanies order. Special Net Terms for £25 and £50 orders apply only in England and Wales.

SPECIAL LINES	Retail Price.	Net Cost to Retailer.
Glaxo No. 1 (Half-Cream)	2/6 (10-oz.)	24/- per doz.
Glaxo No. 2 (Three-quarter Cream)	3/- (12-oz.)	28/10 "

Glaxo Accessories

	Retail Price.	Net Cost.
Glaxo Complete Feeder	1/6 in carton	13/6 per doz.
" Spare Feeder	1/- "	9/- "
Premature Feeder (4-oz.)	1/6 "	13/6 "
Min'ature Feeder (2-oz.)	1/9 ea. or 3/- pr.	13/6 "
Glaxo Teat's (7 kinds)	4d. each	3/- "
Nursling Teat	9½d. ..	8/6 "
Glaxo Valves	3d. ..	2/3 "
Aluminium Food Measure	6d. ..	4/6 "
Bottle Mop	4d. ..	3/- "
Glaxo Baby Book	1/- ..	9/- "
Baby Clothing Patterns	4½d. ..	3/- "
Knitting Directions	1d. ..	9d. ..
Glaxo Recipe Book	3d. ..	2/- "
Maternity Belt (2 sizes)	9/6 ..	7/6 each

Notes for Retailers.

Glaxo Miniature Feeders are not supplied in separate cartons, but in special boxes containing two complete feeders. Chemists can obtain these boxes direct, in cases of urgency, at 2/6 each, postage included, by sending a postal order to Glaxo Sales Department.

Glaxo Teats are supplied in the following seven varieties:—Ordinary (1 Medium Square Hole), Fine Hole, 1, 3, or 5 Leechebitte, Blind, and Premature.

The Glaxo Baby Book is only supplied direct from Glaxo House, and the terms quoted are for not less than

a quarter of a dozen. Single copies are despatched to Chemists by Glaxo Sales Department for 1/- each, postage included.

Carriage is paid on Glaxo and Glaxo Malted Food, or on mixed parcels of these two lines, to the value of not less than £3 net; also on 3 dozen Complete or Spare Feeders, and on Glaxo Teats and Valves. The terms quoted for the Maternity Belt, Glaxo Baby Book, Baby Clothing Patterns, Knitting Directions, and Glaxo Recipe Book, include postage.

GLAXO (SALES DEPARTMENT) 56 OSNABURGH STREET, LONDON, N.W. 1.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London and New Zealand.

Seasonable Specialities

The following products are specially worthy of attention and display at the present time. Their intrinsic merit ensures repeat orders.

Antacid Lozenges

The formula includes Taka-Diastase, antacids and carminatives. Many customers will be glad to know of this aid to digestion.

M.R.P. 1/3 M.W.P. 10/2 net per dozen

Euthymol Tooth Paste

An effective germicidal cleansing dentifrice that makes an effective display and brings the right class of customer into the pharmacy.

M.R.P. 1/3 M.W.P. 10/2 net per dozen

Fecto

Flies and other insects are a regular summer plague. Fecto is a non-poisonous disinfectant, preventive and remedy.

M.R.P.	M.W.P.
8-oz. 1/3	10/2 net per dozen
16-oz. 2/3	18/- " " "

Germicidal Soap

A genuine antiseptic soap, available, among other uses, as a shampoo, for scurf or dandruff and for the destruction of pediculi of all kinds.

M.R.P. 1/3 M.W.P. 10/2 net per dozen

Hydrogen Peroxide Solution

Valuable as a mouth-wash, as an application for abrasions, insect bites, freckles, etc., as well as for toilet purposes.

M.R.P.	M.W.P.
4-oz. 1/6	12/2 net per dozen
8-oz. 2/6	20/6 " " "
16-oz. 4/6	39/3 " " "

Other preparations that should not be forgotten are Analgesic Balm, Bath Crystals, Bay Rum, Euthymol Cold Cream, Hydrated Magnesia, Rennin Tablets, Salevac, Sulphur Lozenges, Tarfoam and Tonolene.

Send a postcard for details of best terms and selling aids.



PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

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Guaranteed to conform to all requirements of the B.P.

- ☞ Highly concentrated soft extracts (in some cases 1 vol. to 100 vols.) readily soluble in the menstruum directed by the British Pharmacopœia for the corresponding Tincture.
- ☞ It is therefore no longer necessary for buyers abroad to pay heavy duties in importing Tinctures, and the saving in not having large sums locked up in spirit is enormous.
- ☞ The Concentrated Extracts do not contain any spirit and take up little space, while freight and charges are of course trifling compared with ordinary Tinctures.
- ☞ As these excellent and economical preparations will doubtless be extensively imitated, we prefer to quote prices, based on the market value of the various drugs from time to time.
- ☞ Correspondence is always welcomed from over-seas houses, and a remittance of a few pounds, stating principal requirements, will enable us to send an assortment so that buyers may thoroughly test the advantages claimed.
- ☞ We introduced the Concentrated Extracts a few years ago, and our name has been closely associated with the manufacture of Concentrated Preparations (Liquors, etc.) for more than forty years.

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"	HYOSCYAMI	(1st Year)		
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"	BELLADONNAE	ELECT.		

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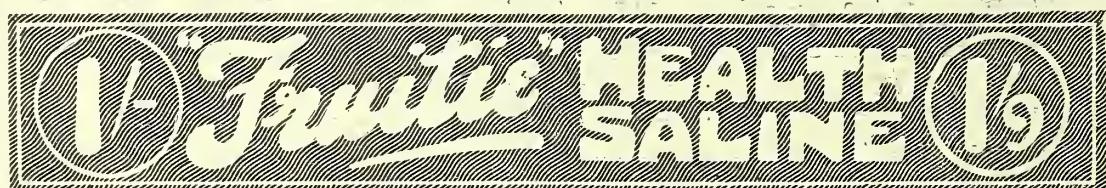
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"EUREKA" WEED KILLER POWDER AND
LIQUID HAS THE LARGEST SALE.

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Fruity Flavour.

Something **REALLY NEW**. A line which brings the customer back and ensures repeat orders.

A splendid seller, attractively packed, showing good profits.

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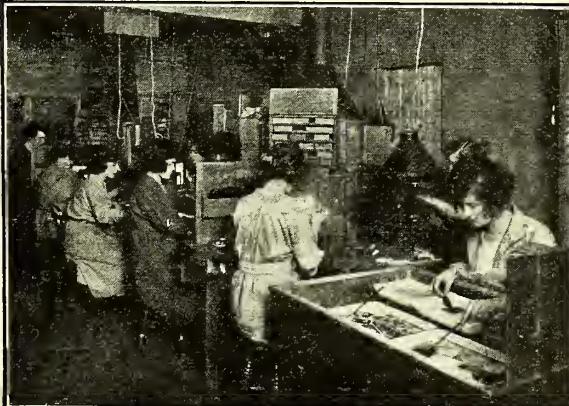
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REDUCTION IN PRICE

BISHOP'S NATURAL FRUIT SALINE

is now *reduced* to 19/- per dozen, subject ; the Retail Price remaining at 2/3 per bottle, P.A.T.A.

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Attractive Showcards and Price-cards will be forwarded with each order.

BISHOP'S NATURAL FRUIT SALINE

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To the Chemist.—1 1½d. per bottle profit if you purchase one gross lots.

1 1d. per bottle profit if you purchase 6 dozen lots.

Bonus quantities forwarded carriage paid.

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TRADE PRICES	6/9	8/4	11/4	13/10	15/9	18/9	22/2
Per gross							
RETAIL PRICES	10d.	1/0	1/4	1/8	2/0	2/4	2/9
Per packet of 1 doz.							

ONE SAMPLE PACKET
OF EACH SIZE, 1, 2, 3,
SENT POST FREE ON
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2/9.

Order your supplies through
your Wholesale House. We
invite comparison for QUALITY
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Maw's Page



MERITOR Shaving Brushes

Protect Your Customer and Yourself.

Safe as the bank, sound as a bell—that's a fair description of "Meritor" Shaving Brushes.

"Safety" is surely your customer's first concern in buying a shaving brush to-day. You can meet his enquiry with absolute confidence if you handle "Meritor" Brushes. You can assure him that "Meritor" Shaving Brushes are sterilized by a special process which ensures his safety and you can also call his attention to the seal attached to the brush. You can tell him also that in addition to protection from risk of infection, he is protected on the score of quality when he buys a "Meritor" brush, because every brush is supplied with a definite printed guarantee.

These two powerful selling points in addition to the other admirable features of the "Meritor" Shaving Brush, hygienic method of packing, attractive presentation, reasonable price, etc., will make easy sales for "Meritor" Shavers.

And a "Meritor" sale means satisfaction both to your customer and yourself. He has the satisfaction of buying a good, safe, sound article at a reasonable price. You have the satisfaction of having enhanced your reputation, secured a reasonable profit, and rendered a service to pharmacy by helping to protect brushware business from outside competition.

Make a point of concentrating on "Meritor" Shaving Brushes. The special show-card we illustrate will help you to make a good window or counter display, and we can supply a very effective glass-fronted display stand for showing the complete range of brushes.

*The "Meritor" idea is winning business for
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the introduction of **Nuctone**

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is the discovery
of a noted
Hair Specialist.

Nuctone
restores the
colour gradually,
permanently,
safely.

NUCTONE is the outcome of years of scientific research and experiment carried out with a determination that nothing short of a complete solution of the grey hair problem would satisfy. NUCTONE has been put to the test for more than two years. Every grade and texture of hair has been used in the experiments, and entire satisfaction has been the result in every case.

NUCTONE acts in quite a different way from Hair Dyes, restoring to the cells of the hair the pigment which nature has ceased to supply, leaving the work to be completed by the action of light on the hair. In this way the colour is gradually deepened until the desired shade is reached. The colour is permanent, only the new hair requiring to be treated as it comes. NUCTONE can be used by anyone without the slightest risk.

*Manufactured by Stewart, Goodall & Co., Ltd.
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SANGERS, 258

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PROBLEM SOLVED

In entirely new discovery

Nuctone
supersedes Hair
Dyes.

There is no risk
in selling

Nuctone

NUCTONE has been welcomed by many who have hitherto used Hair Dyes for want of something better, and by many to whom Dyes do not appeal at all. Only three varieties are necessary instead of a host of shades—NUCTONE for dark hair, NUCTONE ECLAIRE for blonde and auburn shades, and NUCTONE CONCENTRE for gentlemen, or where quick results are desired.

The usual difficulties connected with the sale of Hair Dyes, such as disappointing or harmful results, are entirely eliminated in the case of NUCTONE, which is guaranteed not to contain any injurious ingredients such as sulphur or lead. It contains a very powerful Bactericide, which debars the possibility of injury to the hair, the skin, or the general system through using NUCTONE.

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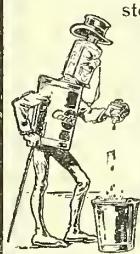
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KILLS DISEASE GERMS

CARBOCIDE" the new home disinfectant affords generous profits to the retailer and in addition we are making two special Bonus Offers which can be obtained through Sangers, carriage paid.

"Carbocide" is being advertised widely in the Daily Press, and attractive Showcards and stereos for local advertising will be supplied free of cost on application to—



PHILADELPHUS JEYES & Co., Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, NORTHAMPTON

Mr. Carbocide

C&S

For the HOME

The Cheapest, most powerful DISINFECTANT FLUID

Special Bonus Offer

on condition that a Window Display (14 days) shall be made, and Showcards exhibited

Contents of No. 1 Offer		£	s.	d.
4 Doz.	1/- size at 8/6	...	1	14
1 "	1/9 "	14/-	0	0
2 "	4/9 "	38/-	0	9
3 "	7/9 "	62/-	0	6
			3	7 10
	2½ per cent. Dis.		1	9
	TOTAL COST	...	3	6 1

Our Offer means a clear profit of 55% on cost and 35% on selling prices

Contents of No. 2 Offer		£	s.	d.
6 Doz.	1/- size at 8/6	...	2	11
2 "	1/9 "	14/-	0	8
1 ½ "	4/9 "	38/-	0	9
1 ¼ "	7/9 "	62/-	0	6
			5	4 0
	2½ per cent. Dis.		2	8
	TOTAL COST	...	5	1 4

The retail prices of these sizes of "CARBOCIDE" are protected under the P.A.T.A., and must not be sold below these fixed prices.

PHILADELPHUS JEYES & Co., Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, NORTHAMPTON

Guaranteed Relief — or MONEY BACK ★



For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, Gout, Sciatica, and all other Uric Acid Complaints.

A Nationally Advertised Line that pays Retailers 25% on a steady increasing sale. Send now for Special First Stock Parcel: 1 doz. 3/- size, 1 doz. 5/- size, ½ doz. 12/- size. Any quantity Carriage Paid. Window Display Terms on Application. All Wholesalers stock PHYSIKURATE.

On P.A.T.A. List

As advertised, any dissatisfied customer will receive money back on applying direct—this saves you from trouble and ensures your recommendation and profit.

★ PHYSIKURATE, Ltd., 92a Upper Clapton Road, LONDON, E.5.

“WORKS WHILE YOU SLEEP”

GOODS WELL ADVERTISED ARE HALF SOLD.

- There are two reasons for the enormous sales of "Fairy Dyes." One is inside the packet—the goodness of the Dyes—their reliability and their low cost. The other is that we spare no effort or expense to advertise them well.
- In every leading Ladies' Weekly and Monthly throughout Great Britain, clever "copy" and striking illustrations are convincing the public of the superiority and economy of using "Fairy Dyes" and no others for every home need.



- Do you want to increase your sales, your repeat orders, your turnover, with a dye that is easy to sell because it is so simple and so easy to use? There is a choice of twenty-two shades suitable for cottons, woolens, linens or silk, and already "Fairy Dyes" are recognised to be most reliable and economical.
- Send us your order now. It is too late when you learn that your competitor has been doing great business with "Fairy Dyes," for the demand for "Fairies" is already very great and growing, and the man who has them in stock is the man who scores. The selling price is 2d. per packet and the public want them from you.

FAIRY DYES, LTD.
Regd. Office : 37/41 GLASSFORD STREET, GLASGOW.
Telegrams: "Fairyland Glasgow." Phone: 2423 Bell.
LONDON DEPOT : 292 Upper Street, ISLINGTON, N.1.

DEAN'S RAG



“SWIMEESY”

are a reliable swimming device that will bring you EXTRA SALES during the SUMMER MONTHS in all districts possessing bathing facilities.

No awkward sizes to stock—no changing fashions to study. Stock occupies little space and does not deteriorate. No waste—No packing costs. MADE IN TWO STYLES—Plain tints (assorted). Butterfly Wing (full colours).

**PRICES
FURTHER
REDUCED**

Send your Trade Card for particulars.

DEAN'S RAG BOOK CO., Ltd., Elephant & Castle, London, S.E.1.

RAILOX

An effective, clean and handy
NIT AND LICE DESTROYER
No grease or liquid.

Does not show on the hair

3d. & 7½d. per packet.

3 doz. 6/-; 6 doz. 12/-; 1 grs. 23/6. 7½d. size 5/3 doz.
13 to the dozen for cash with order.

DISCOUNT—Orders of £1, 2½%, £5, 5%. £10 7½%.
Carriage Paid. Attractive Showcards Supplied.

MILNER'S CHEMICAL CO., LIVERPOOL.



Ayrton's

WHAT'S YOURS?

AN ORDINARY

LEMONADE POWDER
WHICH REQUIRES
SPOON MEASUREMENT

OR A SPECIAL—
THAT IS

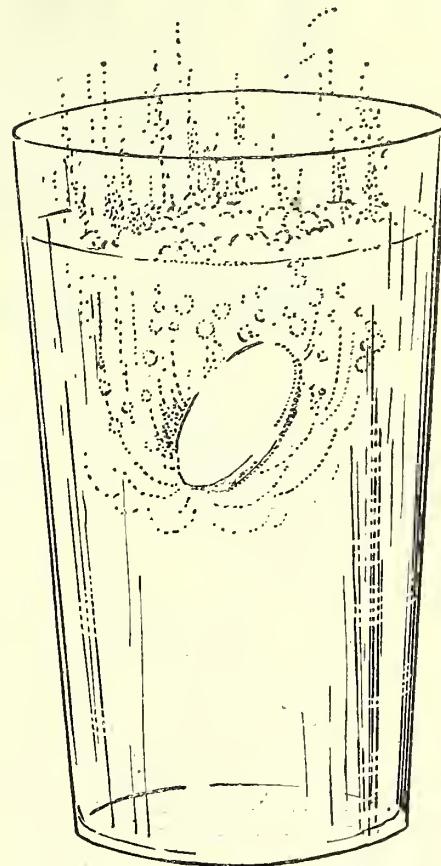
**AYRTON'S
LEMONADE
TABLETS**

Which just dropped into a glass of plain water makes the finest summer drink anywhere—a sparkling, effervescent, thirst quenching, palate-pleasing beverage, requiring NO SUGAR.

P.A.T.A., per tin of 6 tablets ... 6½d.

WHOLESALE, per gross... ... 54/-

Bonus of 1 dozen with gross lots and agreement to make Window Display for two weeks.



A variety of Window Display matter available, including the most successful Cut-out Showcard in this class of goods

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists **LIVERPOOL, ENG.**

Telegrams: "Sundries Liverpool"

Telephone: Royal 4861

HAY'S ESSENCES



— FOR —
AERATED WATERS

**1921 LEMON
 LIME JUICE & SODA
 PALE DRY GINGER ALE
STONE GINGER BEER**

QUALITY—FINEST OBTAINABLE

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION

HEAD OFFICE
 &
 LABORATORIES
 HULL

WM. HAY, LTD.
Essence Distillers,
HULL & LONDON

LONDON DEPOT,
 3 BROWNING ST.,
 WALWORTH RD.,
 S.E. 17.

Telegrams "Ginger Hull"; "Bushworth London."

Codes: A B C, 5th Edition; Bentley's.



**Here's
a happy,
healthy family,**

—up in the morning full of vigour—with all the sparkle and joy of life—ready to engage in an eager but friendly competition to be the first to drink their own health in

MINERAL SPRING

TRADE MARK

HEALTH GRANULES

And there is no equal to this sparkling, bubbling beverage for keeping you fit.

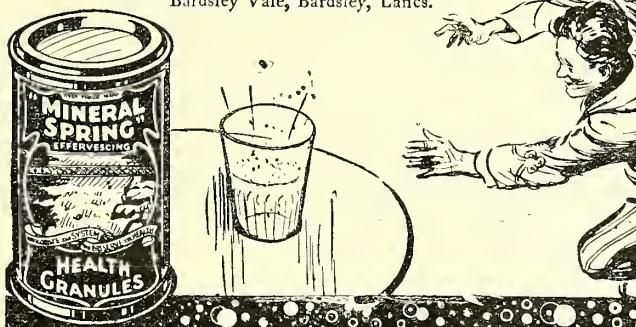
No dull headaches, no listless feeling, no frowns, no yawns, but every morning a good morning for those who get the "Mineral Spring" habit.

Just a spoonful in a tumbler of water makes a refreshing and stimulating draught, charged with bubbling vitality. It does not 'froth' and turn insipid but remains clear and sparkling.

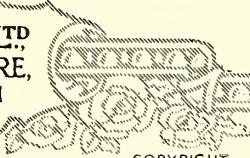
*Drink your own health every morning in
Mineral Spring*

Sold by Chemists and Druggists, in 1/- and 2/- sizes.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO., Ltd.,
Bardsley Vale, Bardsley, Lancs.



One of a
series of
advertisements
now running
in the
"Daily Mail"
and other
important
newspapers



THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

COPYRIGHT

ADOLPH SCOTT, Ltd.

BIRMINGHAM.

24, 25 & 26
GT. HAMPTON ST.,

SILVER AND
ELECTRO PLATE.



NOVELTIES
OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

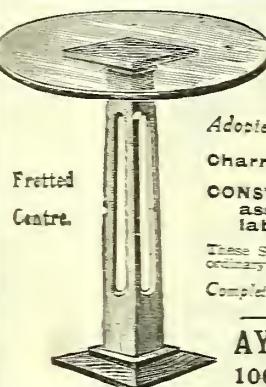


THE "GIFT" HOUSE.

SILVER AND TORTOISESHELL GOODS. EVERYTHING FOR THE DRESSING TABLE. BRUSHES, TRINKETS, PIN TRAYS, etc.

Catalogues on Application.

10



OAK PEDESTALS

AND Plate Glass Shelves

Adopted by Leading Window Dressers
charming and Artistic Effects
CONSTANT CHANGE OF SHOW
assured. Window-dressing
labour more than halved.

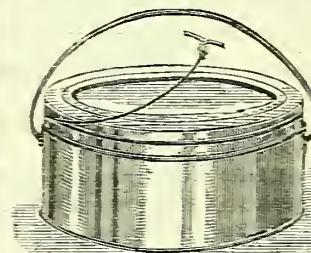
These Stands can be used in conjunction with
ordinary rows of Window Shelves if desired.
Complete Sets 27/-, 50/-, 81/-, 96/- & 97/-

AYRTON-GRAHAM, Ltd.
106 Duke St., LIVERPOOL.

The Northern Tin Canister Works,

6 Mersey Street,
LIVERPOOL.

Manufacturers
for the
Chemical Trade.



Patent Air Tight Slip-Lid Tin
for Export.

TIGHT SEAMING &
VARNISH BOTTLES
A SPECIALITY.

Prompt Deliveries Assured.

CORRUGATED PAPER, BOXES & PACKINGS FOR ALL PURPOSES

Waterproof Papers, Gummed Paper Tapes, etc. etc.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

THE CORRUGATED PACKING MATERIALS CO., LTD.
West Mill, Oxford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.

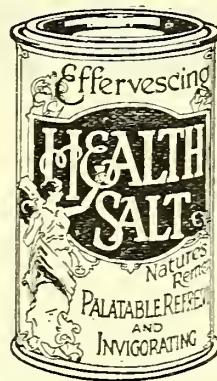
Telephone:
576 Ashton
under-Lyne.

BOTTLES.

I solicit your enquiries for MEDICAL FLATS in all sizes, plain and graduated, MEXICANS, POISONS, KALIS, LIMES, VIALS, CANNONS, OVALS, BRILLIANTINES, in all shapes, SCREW JARS, TABLET BOTTLES, etc. etc. All bottles used in perfumery and chemist trades. Special shapes made. Wholesale quantities only.

G. VAN DER HOEK, 324/5 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.1.

You can meet any competition
with our new
HEALTH SALTS



A fine white mobile Powder, dissolving with sustained effervescence.

Packed in Handsome Decorated Tins, rendered air-tight by our special process.

Contents guaranteed 4 oz. net weight.

LORIMER-MARSHALL LTD.
12, TOWER HILL, LONDON, E.C.3

BATHING CAPS.

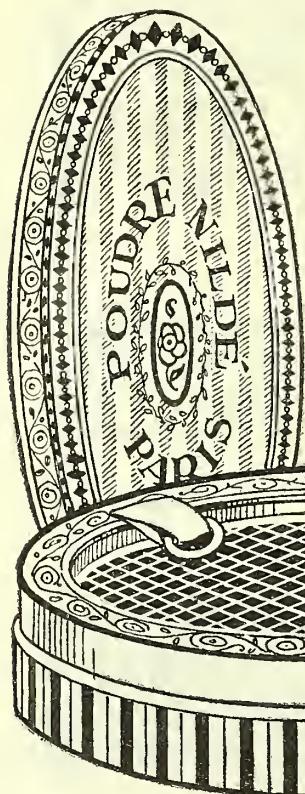
		Sizes	1	2	3	
No. 976.	BATHING CAP , circular shape, check sheeting bound, per doz.		6/-	8/-	10/-	6/6
"	" check twill ...		8/-	10/-	12/-	12/6
"	" fancy sateen ...		10/-	12/-	15/-	
.. 428.	" helmet shape, red rubber, linen band, 6 sizes	... per doz.	20 -			
"	" extra stout ...			22 -		
.. 100.	" SPECIAL LINE, similar to No. 428, but without pleats			"	13 6	
.. 100R.	" reversible			"	15 6	
.. 1746.	DIVING CAP , red rubber, with chin strap	..."			20 -	
.. 1746A.	assorted colours, for ladies	..."			20 -	
.. 1614.	WATER POLO CAP , standard shape and quality	..."			30 -	
	WATER WINGS , full size, best quality, assorted colours	..."			18 -	
	SWIMMING COLLAR , red rubber, each in stockinette cover	..."			42/-	
PADDLERS ,	with bib, check sheeting, small, per doz.	24 -	medium, 30/-	large, 36 -		
"	without " (for boys)	22/-	28/-	34 -		

SPONGE BAGS.

		Sizes	1	2	3	4	5	6
No. 978.	SPONGE BAGS —	per doz.	6/-	7/-	8/-	10/-	11/-	14/-
	Check sheeting, good quality	..."	7	6	9	10	6	15
	super best ...	"				13	-	18/-
The "Climax,"	proofed both sides	"	10	12	14	17	21	25
Fancy proofings, assorted colours	..."		11	6	13	15	18	22

A discount of 5 per cent. for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of 10/- and upwards. Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Rubber Goods, cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc., containing full particulars of our well-known "Empire" brand of Air Cushions, Clinical Thermometers, Enemas, Hot Water Bottles, etc., etc.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, Ltd.
91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C. 1.



Poudre Nildé

*in the
sifter box*

Each box
contains
a puff



"THE kind of line I like to handle"—a retailer's comment.

Poudre Nildé, he said, was one of the steadiest sellers of all the lines he carried. "Women have less money to spend in these days; consequently they spend more wisely. Poudre Nildé is the only powder complete with sifter box and puff that they can buy for 1/-—and the sales are going up every week. I get new customers partly through my window and counter displays, and partly through the advertising; but personal recommendations have as much to do with it as anything else. A business can be built up on personal recommendations—and that's why I like to sell Poudre Nildé."

Made in Six Shades.

Rachel	Handbag
Naturelle	Size 1/-
Blanche	Medium
Rose	2/-
Basanée	Large
Indienne	3/6
Leather or fancy embroidered Vanity Cases with mirror in lid.	
Small Size	Medium Large
5/-	7/6 10/-

All Nildé preparations show 33½% profit on selling price

NILDÉ, Paris
British & Colonial Agents :
8 BLENHEIM ST., London, W.1

Now made in one size only

crème de beauté NILDÉ

IN future Crème de Beauté Nildé will be made only in the 2/- size.

Experience has shown that the small jar sells quickest, and our Paris factory (where all the Nildé preparations are made) has decided to concentrate on this size, which will still be retailed at 2/-.

We feel convinced that this will be to your advantage as well as to ours. Instead of carrying two sizes of the same line, you carry only the one for which there is a regular demand—a demand that is growing and will continue to grow. And since every ounce and every jar of Crème de Beauté Nildé has to be sent from Paris, the change to one size will also simplify our task of getting regular supplies for the retailer.

The prices and sizes of the other Nildé preparations remain the same.

*All Nildé preparations
show 33½ % profit on
selling price*

Blanche or Naturelle, 2/-

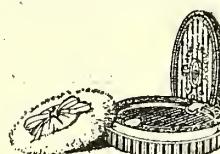


Other Nildé Preparations.

Rouge Invisible Nildé

In the sifter box with puff.

Brune or
Blonde - 1/6



Savon Nildé

The Creamy Lather Soap - 1/-
Cartons containing 3 Tablets 3/-

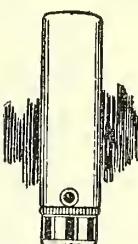


Nildé Lip Salves

In elegant metal containers.

White - - 9d.

Rouge or
Carmine - - 1/-



NILDÉ, Paris

*British and Colonial Agents :
8 BLENHEIM ST., London, W.1*

CONSIDER YOUR CUSTOMERS' CURLS

IN CONNECTION WITH

BUTILOX HAIR CURLER

Your customers are spending large sums with the hairdressers to have their hair waved and curled; you will earn their gratitude by introducing them to this cheap and simple method.

Simple and easy to apply its effect is lasting.

We guarantee it to be perfectly harmless to the hair and scalp.

It is very artistically packed in fluted 4oz. amber bottles, labelled in green and gold.

Retail Price ... 1/6 each (P.A.T.A.)

Wholesale Price ... 9/- dozen.

and



BUTILOX SHAMPOO POWDERS



A good
companion line.

7 powders in box, the box is of very handsome design, in green and gold, and is a distinct adjunct to any counter or window.

Retail Price ... 2/- per box (P.A.T.A.)

Wholesale Price 15/- doz. boxes

SAMPLES OF EITHER OF THE ABOVE LINES WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO—

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Devon Wharf and Bell Wharf, Emmott Street, MILE END, E. 1.



ARE YOU MAKING THIS DISPLAY A
FEATURE OF YOUR SUMMER CAMPAIGN?
FOR SHEER EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY

MIDGLEY'S EMOLLIENT CREAM SHAVING STICK and TOILET SOAP

make the most irresistible appeal. Each article is supreme in its class.

Our advertising propaganda embraces the PHARMACIST-DISTRIBUTOR, through whom we are offering to make free gifts of generous Sample Packages.

Our terms of sale provide a permanently satisfactory margin of profit—i.e., *not* just a big margin on the initial order and a threadbare one on repeats.

Our offer to pay rent for use of window is not made a part of the ordinary trading profit, but is entirely an additional payment.

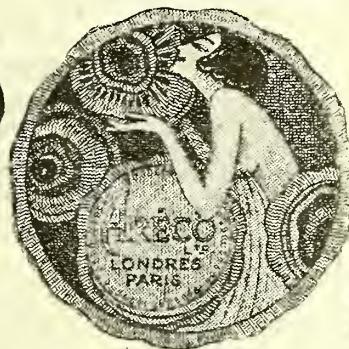
Finally, our advertising aims at securing New Customers through and therefore to the Pharmacist co-operating with us.

ASK EVANS' REPRESENTATIVE FOR DETAILS OR WRITE US FOR DESCRIPTIVE LEAFLET

GEORGE HOLLIDAY & CO., Ltd.
Torula Works, City Rd., MANCHESTER



ARÉCO



The *climax* of perfection
in the production of

TOILET SPECIALITIES

The Public Demand
for ARÉCO oxygen
cream and powder surpasses
anything we could
have anticipated and
we are working night
and day to keep pace
with the big Demand
of Chemists
Everywhere.

OUR BIG ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AMALGAMATED PRESS, PEARSONS LTD. AND THE DAILY PRESS, including the "Daily Mail," "Daily Mirror," "Daily Sketch" and other well-known journals, has resulted in an avalanche of orders that is *taxing* our staff to the utmost. Have you sent your order yet?

Get our new price list and particulars of our campaign—Send to-day.

THE MOST PROFITABLE AS WELL AS THE BEST SELLING LINES ON THE MARKET TO-DAY.



OXYGEN
POWDER

and



OXYGEN
CREAM

2/9 sizes, 24/- per dozen. 1/6 sizes, 12/- per dozen.

3d. and 6d. COUPONS, MILLIONS OF WHICH
ARE BEING DISTRIBUTED, GIVE YOU AN
ADDITIONAL PROFIT of 3/- and 6/- A DOZ.

Nearly £40,000 is being spent on this scheme which is now in full swing.

Please send your Orders and Enquiries NOW and do not forget to include
'Nora' Face Powder, the best 1/- line on the market. Price 7/6 a dozen.



LONDON
& PARIS.

50 SCRUTTON STREET,
FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.



TWO VERY POPULAR LINES

SILKODONO

for the HAIR & SCALP

When you stock Silkodono and Shonpone you are assured of profitable and recurring sales. Demand has been fostered by extensive advertising in leading newspapers and magazines and by distribution of thousands of Free Samples.

Silkodono and Shonpone always give satisfaction to your customers as they do everything we claim for them and in addition represent particularly good value. Not only do we give you very favourable terms on these two lines but to further aid your distribution we supply beautiful Showcards, Dummy Cartons, Handbills, etc., all free upon request. Why not have your share of these profitable sales?

SILKODONO BONUS TERMS for this Month.

1/6 SIZE	6 Bottles extra with orders for 3 dozen.
Wholesale Price, 12/- per dozen.	Net Profit 27/- on Outlay of 36/-
2/6 SIZE	6 Bottles extra with orders for 3 dozen.
Wholesale Price, 20/- per dozen.	Net Profit, 45/- on Outlay of 60/-
4/6 SIZE	6 Bottles extra with orders for 3 dozen.
Wholesale Price, 36/- per dozen.	Net Profit 81/- on Outlay of 108/-

SHONPONE BONUS TERMS for this Month.

Shonpone Sachet, wholesale 2/6 per dozen, to sell at 4d. each. We will supply as a trial order three dozen Sachets for 7/6, and include 6 Sachets absolutely free of charge and post paid. Dainty Cartons to hold four Sachets will be sent on request. 4d. Sachet, free of charge, sent for testing.

SILKS TOILET CO.
8-9 Red Lion Street, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

AND
Shonpone
SACHETS

for Washing the Hair

Shonpone Shampoo Sachets are creating a steady demand which it is well worth your while to cultivate. Its delicious perfume and refreshing effect after use will give it a world-wide popularity. Dainty cartons will be sent on request. These make effective Window Displays. If you would like to test the virtues of Shonpone yourself we will willingly send you a 4d. Sachet, FREE OF CHARGE.

JAKSON'S
PEPPERMINT, LAVENDER
& CAMOMILE OILS
are the BEST.

Produced and Prepared by
THE LARGEST GROWERS & DISTILLERS
IN ENGLAND.

Distillery :

J. JAKSON & CO. (Mitcham Rd., 1921), LTD.
Mitcham Road, WEST CROYDON.

AGENTS for the U.K. :

F. NEWBERY & SONS, LTD.
27 & 28 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C. 1.

SPONGES

Honeycomb and Turkey

in

Original Cases

Send your enquiries to—

Société Anonyme CHIAPAS

SPONGE IMPORTERS,
32 Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4.

Telephone : CITY 5824.

CHEMICAL WORKS



ROERMOND

H. RAAB & CO.

ROERMOND, HOLLAND.

Manufacturers of

Base Perfumery Products and Flower Oils.

- **RACO** -

MUSK AMBRETTE c.p. 100%

MUSK KETONE c.p. 100%

MUSK XYLOL c.p. 100%

OLEUM-MUSK art.

generally regarded as the

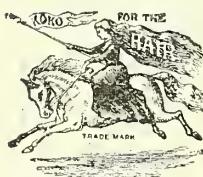
S T A N D A R D .

Sole Representative for the U.K.:

ALFRED PAUL WHITE, 5 Water Lane,

Gt. Tower Street, LONDON, E.C. 3.

KOKO for the HAIR



The Hair Preparation with over 35 years' reputation. Retail prices **1/6**, **3/-** and **5/6**, on P.A.T.A. List.

The price of Koko will not be reduced to the public at present, and in any case full warning will be given to the trade of any impending reduction.

Showcards and a supply of good white wrapping papers sent on receipt of postcard, carriage paid.

All orders for Koko and Shampoo Powders should be sent to our Sole Distributing Agents, Messrs. Butler & Crispe, 80/82 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C. 1.

KOKO-MARICOPAS Co., Ltd.

16 BEVIS MARKS, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Telephone—Avenue 595.

MARCUSON'S FOR SPONGES

WE DEFY COMPETITION

Buying in Large Quantities, and being unfettered by any combine, we can offer at exceptionally advantageous prices.

REMEMBER WE ARE ACTUAL IMPORTERS

MARCUSON BROS. & CO.

Only ENGLISH Address—32 MINORIES, LONDON, E.1.

CABLES: "PANTALARIA, ALD, LONDON."

PHONE: AVENUE 840.

WARNING

Imitation is a form of flattery. It is not always the sincerest form, and when

IMITATION

is calculated to deceive, it is the kind of compliment one prefers to be without.

Owing to the instant response to the announcements of the

"CELSIT"

(UNBREAKABLE)

Shaving Brush Handles

a successful future is assured to this boon to trader and user.

Success brings its rewards, and also its

PENALTIES.

Imitations appear and are foisted on the unwary purchaser.

They may and do present the same appearance as the genuine article, but will PROVE a bad investment.

The genuine "CELSIT" handle is the result of exhaustive tests, in which all difficulties in the way of obtaining the perfect handle have been eliminated one by one.

Hundreds of grosses of Shaving Brushes in "Celsit" handles have been sold, and not one has been returned for any fault whatever. Don't take the

RISK

on yourself of finding out the faults of imitation "Celsit." Look underneath the handle. See the words "Celsit" handle, are there; if not

DON'T BUY AT ANY PRICE.

"Celsit" is British Made, and keeps its colour.

Sell Forhan's For Steady Profits

Month after month sales of Forhan's For the Gums keep mounting. That means a steady increase in the profits of those Chemists who sell Forhan's. It means, also, that if you do not stock Forhan's For the Gums, you are losing your share of these quick, sure profits.

Forhan's advertising is creating a demand for Forhan's in your community—in your own neighbourhood. Why let customers go elsewhere for this pleasant dentifrice, which not only keeps teeth white and clean, but also prevents Pyorrhœa, and is effective in cases where Pyorrhœa has actually started.

If you do not yet stock Forhan's For the Gums, write to-day for terms and full trade information.

Thos. Christy & Co.
4-12 Old Swan Lane
London, E.C.4.





**EVAN WILLIAMS
ORIGINAL
Henna &
Shampoo**

*One of our Customers
says:*

"We are always pleased
to handle Evan Williams'
Specialities for, amongst
other reasons—

"We never get any
complaints.

"They are quick
sellers.

"You leave the retailer
a good margin of profit."

The EVAN WILLIAMS CO., LTD.
18 & 18a, Ogle St., Foley St., LONDON, W.1.

DEARBORN LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price	P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ...	10/-	1/-	
A complexion soap.			
PROLACTUM ...	10/-	1/-	
For the lips.			
PARSIDIUM JELLY ...	10/-	1/-	
For wrinkles.			
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ...	22/6	2/6	
A dressing cream.			
BORANIUM ...	22/6	2/6	
A hair tonic.			
CLEMINITE ...	22/6	2/6	
For a face lotion.			
COLLIANDUM ...	22/6	2/6	
For a face tint.			
PERGOL ...	22/6	2/6	
A deodorant.			
TEKKO PASTE ...	22/6	2/6	
Camphor cream.			
STALLAX ...	22/6	2/6	
For a shampoo.			
JETTALINE ...	31/6	3/6	
For clearing the skin.			
PHEMINOL ...	36/-	4/-	
A depilatory.			
MENNALINE ...	36/-	4/-	
For the eyelashes.			
MERCOLIZED WAX ...	31/6	3/6	
A face cream.			
STYMOL ...	36/-	4/-	
For oily complexions and blackheads.			
SILMERINE ...	22/6	2/6	
Hair-curling fluid.			
BARSYDE ...	22/6	2/6	
Dandruff eradicator.			
TAMMALITE ...	22/6	2/6	
For grey and faded hair.			
LIQUID PERGOL ...	31/6	3/6	
To check excessive perspiration locally.			
BICROLIUM ...	22/6	2/6	
For whitening the hands.			
HARAPOSA ...	22/6	2/6	
Nut oil shampoo.			
COCONOIDES ...	31/6	3/6	
For figure development.			

*The Products of
Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.*

CLYNOL BERRIES	{ 36/- 4/- For obesity. 58/6 6/6
SOFT PALERIUM...	45/- 5/- For wrinkles.
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ...	10/- 1/- Brilliant and lasting.

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPOTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALERS, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd, Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON Ltd, Cape Town, etc.
India: SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland & Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America), Ltd., Calla Salta 264, Buenos Aires.

Cheapest and Best Toilet Preparations in the Trade

ZENITH

ECINOS



CAMEO



ALL NO NAME LABELS

THE new lines that were shown at the Chemists' Exhibition and reserved for Chemists' Trade only. Will make a perfect Window Display, and return approximately 100% profit on cost.

Full particulars and Price Lists upon application.

P. H. GALLOWAY, Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS for JULES FRÈRES, LTD.

154-162 Walworth Road, S.E.17

PURE ORANGE WINE

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopoeia.

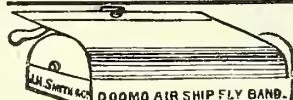
(Wholesale only.)

Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 43 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

FREDK. FINK & CO.,
10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

SPECIALITIES.—Gums Arabic and
Tragacanth as Imported or finely powdered.

DOOMO AIRSHIP FLY BAND



Write for quotations
A wide, long band,
sticky on both sides.

SMITH & CO., Doomo Works, NEWARK

L. FRANKENBERG, 15 Stoney Lane, London, E.1.
STOCK for DISPOSAL.

HAIR CLIPPERS at 4/- each; Spikuson Razors 30/- doz.; Carnos Razors 30/- doz.; Alexico Razors 18/- doz.; Blades, three-hole 5/- grs.; Carnos Super Blade 10/- grs.; Shaving Brushes 7/6 doz.; Ladies' Combs 4/6 doz.; Crown and Sword Razors 24/- doz.; Safety Razors, boxed 6/- doz.; Safety Razors, Nickel 6/- doz.; Epolin Tooth Paste 4/- doz.; Shaving Sticks, Tins 2/9 doz.; Calvert's Tooth Powder 3/- doz.; 7 o'Clock Razors 5/- each; Auto Strop Razors 6/- each; Gillette Blades 3/6 doz.

List Ready Net Cash Post Free

PRINTING

Are YOU satisfied
with YOURS?

We were not, so now do our own. Can we
do yours? Write for specimens and prices.

STAR WORKS, ST. MARY CRAY, KENT.

HAUFF CHEMICALS

METOL and other of their well-known Products.

DRY PLATES.

Write for prices, etc., to the Wholesale Distributors:
HUNTERS, 65 Chancery Lane, LONDON, W.C.2.
Agents for Contessa Nethel Cameras.



SHADEINE FOR COLOURING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised
and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.
Trial Size 8d., per post 11d., 1/4 size, per post
18/-; 1/2 size, per post 2/11; 3/0 size, per post 4/6;
8d. size, 6/- doz.; 1/4 size, 12/- doz.; 2/6 size,
24/- doz.; 3/9 size, 8d. size.

THE SHADEINE CO., 58 WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON, W.

A NEW LINE.

LAGOON "SPONGE - LIFE"

Cleans Sponges instantly. No Hot Water required.

GOOD SELLER. GOOD PROFIT. PROVED REPEATER.

Sells at 6d. 3 dozen cost 1 1/3, post free.

Apply for free showcard and packet.

BUXTON HOT-SPRING SALTS CO., 4 Cavendish Circus, Buxton

MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Founded 292 Oxford Road, Manchester. [1882]

Principal : H. Brindle, B.Sc. Hons. (Lond.), Ph.C., A.I.C., F.C.S.
Special Revision Courses commence on AUGUST 9th for the October
Examination. Part I., Part II., or single subjects may be taken.

Full Time Courses commence on OCTOBER 9th.
Individual attention is given to each student by the Principal and Staff.
Prospectus sent Post Free on application.

THE PROOF of the RAT POISON is in the EATING!!

The Vermin prove it and DESTRUCTION is CERTAIN.

Our Traveller cannot afford to call in many districts but we respectfully
ask Retailers to specify through their Sundry House a few dozens of
FARMER'S "BAITED" PHOSPHORUS PASTE

Specially prepared for EXPORT. Users recommend one to another.
No Armistice for Vermin! Extermination!!

Jars 4d., 7d., 1/3. Carefully packed. Try a doz. of each.
From any Sundry House with your other goods. Write for Showcard.

F. FARMER & CO. (Makers of "Ratmosine"), HOMERTON, E.9

TOBACCO SUPPLIES!

Write to The London Dealers for Wholesale Price
List for London's lowest prices. Enclosures sent
to any Wholesale House.

SADLER & MOORE, Spital Square,
Bishopsgate, E.1

BRITISH MADE, ROUND AND SQUARE CARDBOARD BOXES

for
PILLS, POWDERS, SOAP, OINTMENT,
BOTTLES & CHEMISTS' ADJUNCTS.

Estd. 1850. Wholesale & Export only. Phone : 2505 Royol.
S JAMES AUSTIN Ltd. 32 GREAT GEORGE SQUARE,
LIVERPOOL.

Pyrogallic Acid Gallic Acid

Manufactured by J. L. ROSE

At ABBEY ROAD, BARKING, LONDON, E.

Wholesale and Export Only.

ART OF DISPENSING. (9th Edit.) 8/-, by post 8/9. VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE.

7/6, by post 8/3.

CHEMIST'S DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL TERMS.

3/6, by post 3/10.

The CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.4

Pyshan Points TEA

If increasing your business every day
is of paramount importance to you, and
we reckon it is, then investigate our
P.P.T. plan at once—lose no time—get
sample and "Every Day More Business"
Circular. NO ADVERTISING THAT
A CHEMIST CAN DO BRINGS IN
SO GOOD OR BETTER RETURNS
at so trifling an outlay.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, E.C.4

The salt with the sustained fizz



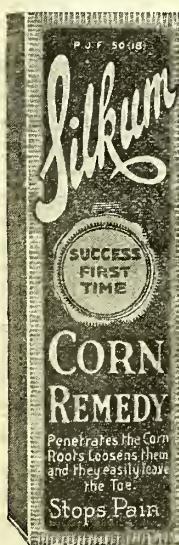
THE great asset of Moorland Health Salts is that the effervescence is sustained so that the objectional necessity of gulping the salts at a tremendous rate is obviated. It is fast becoming a firm favourite with the public, and we rarely fail to receive repeat orders when once this salt is tried. The special air-tight tin, all seams of which are treated with a patent compound ensures the keeping qualities of the salt under all conditions.

A fine pin-head granule, which gives a sustained effervescence, a fixed selling price, and a good profit for you.

**78/- per gross. 5 gross and over 75/- per gross.
Fixed Retail Price 10d.**

Pass on the good news

There are still a good many people who remember the "unlemonlike" powders of earlier days. They don't realise the laboratory has now produced a lemonade which when used in the right strength (not too strong) is identical in flavour to the real (and far more expensive and bothersome) thing. It only needs your assurance for them to try—and repeat. Display Moorland Lemonade Crystals on your counter and when your customers remark on your display, your personal assurance of the effectiveness of these Crystals will clinch another extra sale. We will send you the right display material—and the profit is worth it!



**87/- per gross. Under 7/6 per doz.
Fixed Selling Price 1/-**

A word on your window

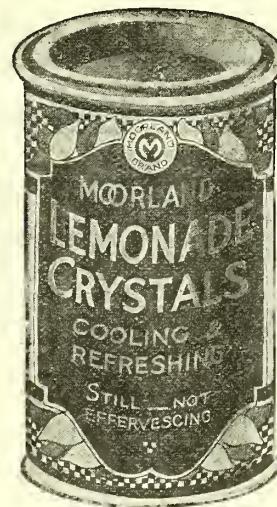
A Silkum Window Show is a good business tonic. It never even occurs to many corn sufferers that their corns are unnecessary—until they are reminded by the good, powerful Silkum appeal. Window Show with gross orders.

3 doz. at 4/3 per doz.

12 " 4/- "

60 " 3/9 "

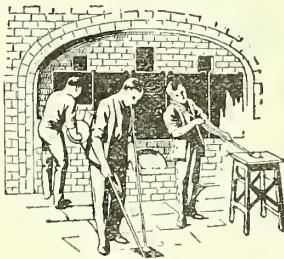
Retail at 7½.



W.B.CARTWRIGHT LTD.
RAWDON NEAR LEEDS
Australia.
297-299 CASTLELEIGH ST SYDNEY
226 FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE

LONDON :
37 Red Lion Street,
High Holborn,
Tele: Chancery 7416

GLASGOW :
Bath Chambers,
65 Bath Street,
Tel: Douglas 459



GLASS BOTTLES

FULL RANGE OF

Medicals (plain and graduated),
Flat Dispensing, Panel Flats,
Poisons, Limes, Kalis, Emulsions,
Tobins, Vials, Tablets, &c. &c.

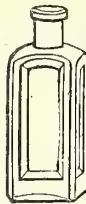
MANUFACTURED BY—

MONEY'S PATENTS, LTD.
111 Dalston Lane, LONDON, E. 8.

Phone: Dalston 1456.

Highest Quality
in
WHITE FLINT,
ACTINIC GREEN,
PALE GREEN,
AMBER,
BLUE.

⊕ ⊕
LOWEST
PRICES.



GLASS BOTTLES

Medical Flats, Panels, Vials, Poisons.
Kalis, Limes and Feeders.

Wholesale and Export.

Samples and Prices on Application.



FARROW & CO., 87 Borough High St., LONDON, S.E.1.

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS

FLATS, PANELS,
MEXICANS, Etc.

of all descriptions and
sizes in MEDICAL TINT.

PRICES OF FLATS in demand—

3 & 4-oz. 6 & 8-oz. 10-oz. 12-oz.

13/- 15/- 20/- 21/-

Other Sizes and Shapes at Proportionate Prices.

MINIMUM QUANTITY, One Gross.

F.O.R. Hull. Packages Free.

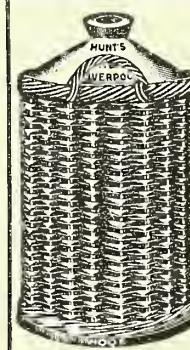
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

HULL BOTTLE & GLASS CO., Ltd.
“THE WORKS,”

Cumberland Street - - HULL.

PLAIN and WICKERED STONE BOTTLES & JARS

FOR SPIRITS, ESSENCES,
CHEMICALS, ETC.



Tel.: 426 Royal. 33 Henry Street, LIVERPOOL.

HUNT'S Limited

Stoneware Manufacturers,

33 Henry Street, LIVERPOOL.

12 PERFECT BLADES
IN EVERY
DOZEN.



For Gillette
Type Holders.
**3/- Per
Doz.**
post free to any
part of the world
London: 24 Redcross Street, E.C. 1.

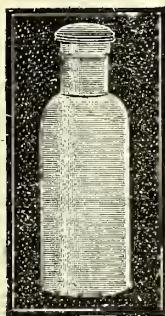
This advertisement is
appearing in 'Punch'
and other powerful
selling mediums.

Have
we had
your
stock
order?

We desire to supply
through 'the trade'
and our prices allow
of 50% profit on
cost to retailers.
John Watts.

A WORD TO THE TRADE

Trade is slowly reviving, and now is the time to push your wares with energy, and encouraging results will follow. The glass container is more than ever to the front, especially in your business. We have stocks of most of your requirements, and invite your enquiries.



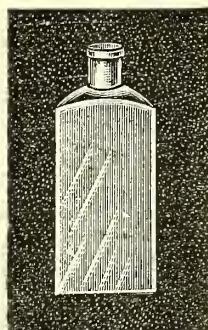
KALI

KALIS
LIMES
MEDICALS
EAU DE COLOGNES
OPAL POMADES



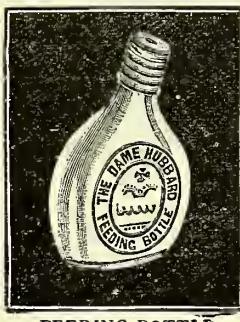
EARTHENWARE POMADE

SMELLING SALTS
SYRINGES
DROPPING BOTTLES
SURGICAL GLASSES



MEDICAL

CHEMICAL & LABORATORY GLASSWARE, TEST TUBES, VIALS, BURETTES, SAMPLE TUBES, &c. &c.



FEEDING BOTTLE



TWO-ENDED FEEDER



Narrow-mouth SHOP ROUND

*Wholesale Only.
No Retail Firms Supplied.*

JULES LANG & SON,
CHARLTON WORKS,
CHARLTON PLACE, ISLINGTON, N.1
(Opposite Agricultural Hall).

Telephones: North 2770-2 (3 lines).
Telegrams: "ASSORTED, PHONE, LONDON."

Codes: A B.C., 5th Edition. Scott's 10th Edition (1906)
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN ENQUIRING.

COLTON PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY.

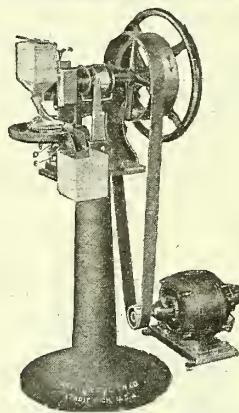
PILL MACHINES

TABLET MACHINES

GELATINE COATERS

GRANULATOR

POLISHING PANS



SUPPOSITORY MOULDS

TRITURATE MACHINES

PASTE MIXERS

TUBE FILLERS

CLIP FASTENERS

NICKELOID CLIPS

ETC.

SOLE
BRITISH
AGENTS

JOHN J. GRIFFIN & SONS, LTD.
KEMBLE STREET, KINGSWAY - - LONDON, W.C. 2.

ROBERTS' ORIGINAL PATENT

BOTTLE-FILLING MACHINES

Don't waste money on imitations, buy Roberts' Machines which actually Created the Records for

CLEANLINESS

SIMPLICITY

and Rapidity in Bottle Filling.

NOTE the Address:

**ROBERTS' PATENT
FILLING MACHINE CO.
33 ROUND CROFT ST.,
BOLTON.**

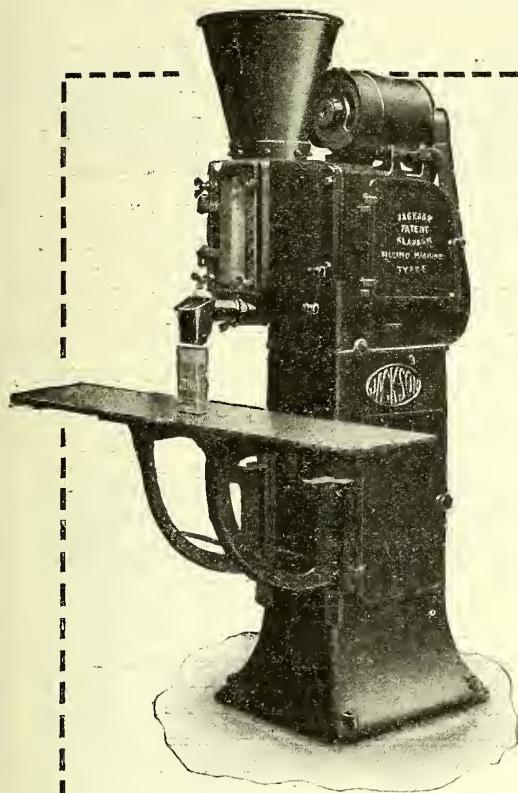
Our latest patent "Alpha," price £14, will fill 10 gross bottles per hour.

*Write for Particulars.
All Rights Reserved.*

**STILLS, VACUUM STILLS, VACUUM PANS,
EVAPORATING PANS,
AUTOCLAVES AND DIGESTORS,
SPECIAL APPARATUS AND PLANT
FOR MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.**

SOLE MAKERS of BENNETT'S PATENT 'IDEAL'
ANNULAR FILM CONDENSERS.
SHEARS' PATENT MULSER.

BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD.
ENGINEERS & COPPERSMITHS,
43 & 44 Shoe Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.



JACKSON
THE SPECIALISTS IN
**Weighing & Measuring
Filling Machines**
MACHINES FOR EVERY PURPOSE

The Illustration shows
Type 'E' Measuring and Filling Machine
THE SPEEDIEST MACHINE ON THE MARKET.

Using two nozzles, this machine
can fill with one operator 3,900
x 1-lb. tins or cartons per hour,

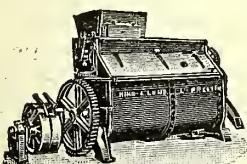
Write for full particulars.

ALSO MAKERS of the WELL-KNOWN JACKSON PATENT GRINDERS
J. G. JACKSON, Limited,
Coustonholm Works, Pollokshaws, GLASGOW.
Telegrams: "COUSTHOLM" Glasgow. Telephone: Langside 1215.
London Office: Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2.

PLAIN AND DECORATED
TIN BOXES
for OINTMENTS, VASELINE, Etc.
Write for our Quotations before placing orders
THE HEATHSIDE METAL STAMPING CO.
Stockport Road, CHEADLE, Cheshire.

J. W. PINDAR & CO. Druggists' Engineers.
PILL MACHINERY (Hand & Power).
Hand Pill Machines (for Chemists), Tablet Sugar Coaters (with Hot-Air Blowers), Pil' Coaters Counters with Shoot, Tincture Presses, Emulsifying and Mixing Machines, Percolators, Ointment Mills, Drug Mills, "Eternite" Ovens, Tablet Compressing Machines, &c.
Other Machinery for Manufacturing Druggists and Chemists.
Cachet Filling Apparatus for French and Moorstadt series.
Suppository and Pessary Moulds, etc.
BROCKLEY, LONDON, S.E.4. Telephone: New Cross 1065.

"ATLAS" PATENT
SIFTERS & MIXERS
Combined or Separate Machines.



Designed to combine simplicity, accessibility, and ease of operation.
Various sizes

**DRYERS
GRINDERS
BALL MILLS**

HIND & LUND, LTD.,
ATLAS WORKS, PRESTON.
Established 1791.

(2)

**BOTTLE
WASHING
MACHINES**

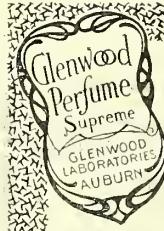
To suit every description of Bottle.

DAWSON BROS., LTD.

THE WORLD-RENNED
BOTTLE-WASHING MACHINE MAKERS.

VENTNOR WORKS,
GOMERSAL, NR. LEEDS.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE.



SEALS

A Dennison Seal
is always Distinctive

A seal—artistically conceived and effectively produced in a selected colour or colour combination—is a potent influence on the sales of your merchandise. Dennison's Embossed Seals are the outcome of many years' experience. The fine quality of the paper, the strong gumming, the perfect register, the heavy embossing, and the artistic designing combine to render you the most distinctive and effective seal service. Our Art Department will gladly send you sketches to meet your particular requirements, on request.

Write for Samples of
DENNISON'S
Seals & Labels

Dennison Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
THE TAG MAKERS

52 Kingsway,
LONDON, W.C.2.



There could not be a
greater boon to users of

GUMMED LABELS

than a paper that under
provocation remains

FLAT

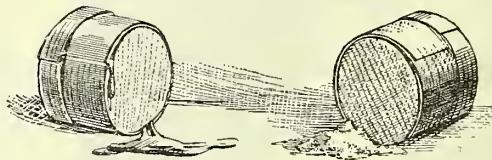
Ask your printer for

SAMUEL JONES'
NON-CURLING
GUMMED PAPER.

"Corruganza" SEAMLESS OINTMENT BOXES

*Have replaced the old "Willow" boxes—
Greaseproof—the bottoms cannot fall out.*

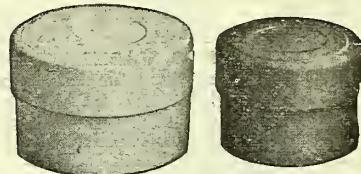
GERMAN "WILLOW" BOXES
are again being offered at lower prices,
but these boxes will not hold Powders,
nor, in warm weather, Ointments.



THEY ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

Stick to the ONE-PIECE principle

"Corruganza" SEAMLESS PILL BOXES.



THE phenomenal success of the
"Corruganza" Seamless Ointment
Boxes has induced us to offer a series of
Pill Boxes made on the same One-Piece
principle. Stocked in usual sizes.
They cost a little more than the Ring
and Disc style, but THEY HOLD
THE GOODS, and do not fall to
pieces in handling or in the pocket.

Wholesale or Export only from
HUGH STEVENSON & SONS,
LIMITED,

Summerstown Works, London, S.W. 17
And at Manchester, Birmingham, Leith, Perth & Glasgow.
Kindly mention this Journal when replying to the advertisement.

Telegraphic Address:
"Cresswell, Westcent, London."

WORLD'S HEADQUARTERS FOR

Telephone:
No. 1432 Holborn.

SPONGES

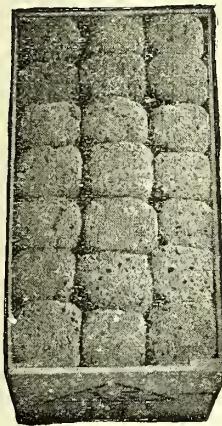
INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LIMITED.

CRESSWELL BROTHERS BRANCH

Sponge Importers, Exporters and Merchants, and Chamois Leather Dressers,
18 & 19 RED LION SQUARE, New Warehouses and Steam Bleacheries, LONDON, W.C.

BEST HOUSE FOR SPONGES.

UNBLEACHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES in Original Cases.



HONEYCOMB.

Extra Choice,
The Pick of all
the Fisheries,
Finest Texture
and Shape.

Pieces	Average in Case.	Price per Piece.
300	Toilet at	9d.
250	"	1/-
200	"	1/6
160	"	2/-
140	"	2/6
120	"	3/-
100	"	3/6
90	Medium Bath	4/6
80	"	5/6
72	"	6/6
60	"	7/6
45	Large Bath	8/6
30	"	10/6

HONEYCOMB.

Toilet & Bath.
Good 2nd
Quality.

Pieces	Average in Case.	Price per Piece.
270	at	6d.
180	"	9d.
170	"	1/-
160	"	1/6
140	"	2/-
120	"	2/6
110	"	3/-
90	"	3/6
80	"	4/-
75	"	4/6
70	"	5/-
65	"	5/6
60	"	6/6

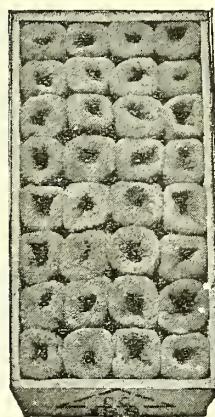
FINE TURKEY

SOLIDS.

SELECTED
SHAPES.

1st Quality.

Average per Case.	Pieces	Price per Piece.
Nursery	200	at 1/-
Toilet	150	1/6
"	100	1/9
"	100	2/-
"	80	2/6
Bath	50	3/-
"	36	4/-
"	24	5/-



IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THE CONTENTS OF THE ABOVE CASES WILL BE PRESS-PACKED AND SENT POST FREE TO COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BUYERS WITHIN THE RADIUS OF PARCELS POST.

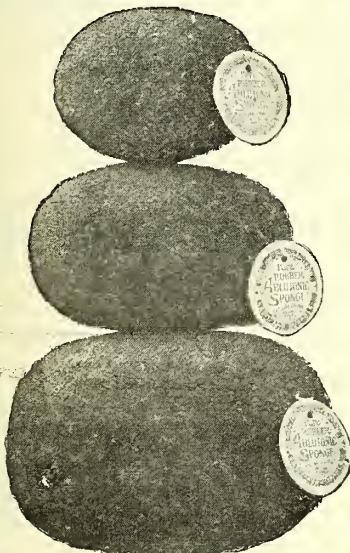
LOOSE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

SPONGES IN SMALL PACKAGES. Fine Turkey. Fine Egyptian and Honeycomb. In 1st, 2nd and 3rd Qualities Bleached or unbleached (state which in ordering). On strings of 1 dozen pieces, or loose in bags. At per doz.: 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s., 30s., 36s., 42s., 48s., 54s., 60s., 66s., 72s. Bleached Cuban. At per String or Dozen. Wool, Grass, Yellow and Fine. 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s., 30s., 33s., 36s.

NEW VELVET HONEYCOMB. Soft, Durable and large for money. Suitable for Toilet and Bath purposes.

PRICES—Cut Shapes .. 3s., 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 21s., 24s. per dozen
Natural Shapes .. 4s., 6s., 9s., 12s., 15s., 18s., 21s., 24s., 30s., 33s., 36s.

"Strongly recommended where an inexpensive Toilet and Bath Sponge is required."



The New All-British 'ABLUTONIC' RUBBER SPONGE

The "Fine Turkey" of the Rubber Sponge class. Possessing more agreeable and lasting qualities than any other Rubber Sponge.

**Special Bonus Discount of 10%
on all Orders of £3 and over.**

The "Ablutonic" Rubber Sponge is a veritable triumph of perfected manufacture, and is without a doubt the finest article of its type on the market.

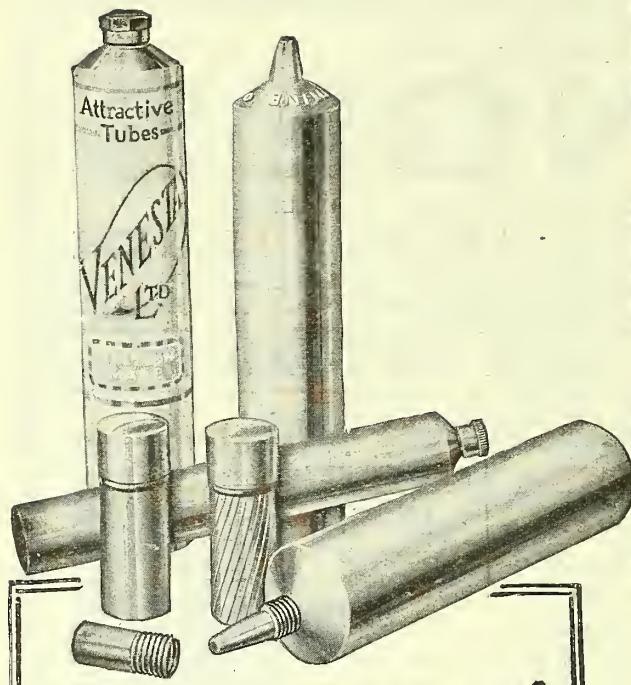
It is beautifully soft and durable, extremely absorbent, quite free from odour and improves with use.

OVAL SHAPES.

Sizes No.	0	1	2	3	4	per dozen.
Price	8/-	10/6	15/-	22/-	30/-	
Retail price	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/9	4/-	per piece.

ROUND SHAPES.

Sizes No.	R.1	R.2	R.3	R.4	per dozen.
Price	13/6	18/6	27/-	39/-	
Retail Price	1/9	2/3	3/6	5/-	per piece.



Venesta Tubes

When ordering your next supply of tubes remember that Venesta collapsible tubes possess a quality and finish that make them a real selling force.

They are made from Pure Tin, Lead or Lead-coated with Tin and supplied plain or enamelled and printed with designs to suit customers' own requirements.

We also supply Lip-salve Cases, Sprinklers, etc., and shall be pleased to forward illustrated lists, samples and current prices on application to—

G. Dept.

VENESTA LTD.

1 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3.

Actual Manufacturers of
TINFOIL

Plain, coloured and embossed in any size, gauge or shape.

£3,000 worth of orders for £26 10s.

A Leicester firm of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers writing to the "Christian Herald" in March, 1920, said :

"The result of the advertisement in only one issue has been so good that it surprised us; we have been so rushed with orders that in a few cases we have not been able to supply yet. The £13 advertisement has brought nearly £200 worth of satisfied customers from the British Isles, Shetland and Orkneys, Jersey and Guernsey, etc." A further letter from the same firm dated January 1st, 1921, says: "The total business done from our original advertisements in February and March, 1920, runs into over £3,000 to date. The original advertisements cost £26 10s."

Messrs. The British Vacuum Washer Co., Waterloo Road, Liverpool, in a letter to the "Christian Herald," dated February 17th, 1921, say: "We have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the splendid pulling power of your valued paper. We do not make a rule of writing testimonials, but we feel it to be our duty to do so in this case. We have been advertising in the 'Christian Herald' for a considerable time, and the very large number of orders which we have received bears eloquent testimony to its value as an advertising medium."

A firm of Manufacturers' Agents, writing on Sept. 30th, 1921, say: "The advertisement has proved quite satisfactory," and in giving instructions for their advertisement to be continued, say:

"We find missing a week is very detrimental to us."

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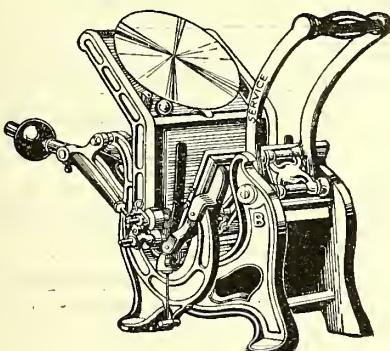
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1922 January	Passes 20 (" 16, " 4).
1922 April	Passes 30 (" 12, " 17), Total 87. (Major).
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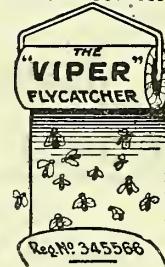
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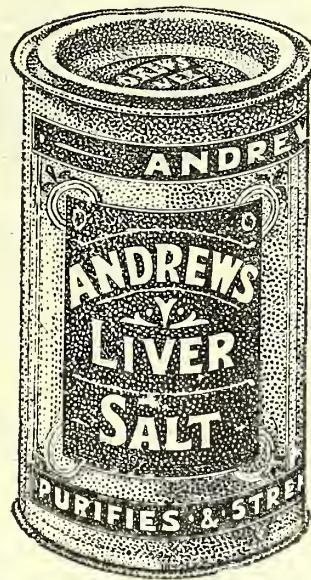
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WINDOW DISPLAY COMPETITION . . .

EXTENSION OF PERIOD for
WINDOW DISPLAY to AUGUST 14

To those Entrants whose orders have been unavoidably delayed in delivery we announce an extension of the time in which Window Displays can be made.

Any Competitor can give his fourteen days' Window Display up to, and including, August 14th. The Photograph of the Display should be dispatched to reach us by August 14th, after which date the Judges will proceed to make their decisions from the Photographs received. The awards will be announced in this paper as soon after August 14th as possible. The demand for Andrews' during the present year, and particularly since the announcement of this competition, has been so incessant and insistent that all production facilities were unequal to meet the whole. Many orders were delayed and, but for this extension, a large number of Entrants would have been unable to make their displays in time.

Our thanks are due to the Trade generally for their patient tolerance during these very busy, and trying, times.

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From a
Stockport
Competitor,
7/7/22.

"The display was an
immense attraction,
and sales were most
remarkable. I only
wish that every display
would reward
us with such good
sales."

Scores of Competitors have commented similarly regarding the direct selling value of the Competition Displays.

WHITAKER & CO'S PAGE



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WE HAVE GREATLY EN-LARGED THE BOTTLE, and
CAN GIVE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of ALL COLOURS IN EITHER DULL OR GLOSSY SERIES:

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Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

It is wrong ever to be out of stock of a thing you are liable to be asked for any moment of the day.

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The season is approaching—the rush will soon be on.

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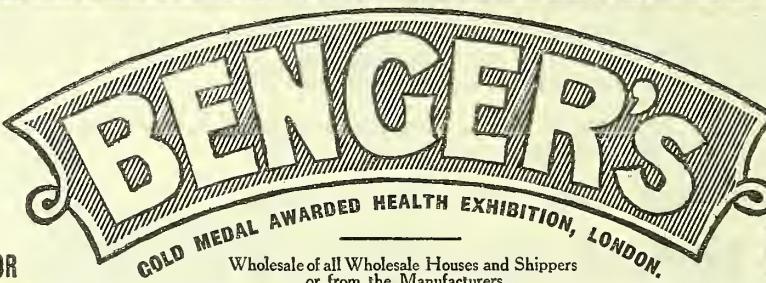
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"Benger's Food
has by its excel-
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AND THE
AGED.

IF A FAIRY POWDERED . . .

What would she use? A puff made from thistle-down—a magic powder from a butterfly's wing? Who can guess at the daintiness of her toilet?

Yet even a fairy would appreciate the "Dorothy Dainty," so exquisitely is the little bag made, and in such charming colours can it be obtained. The tiny puff, too, is well manufactured, and the block powder of a high grade, and is mounted on porcelain. To find a more attractive way of putting up powder one would almost have to search Fairy-land itself.



READ HOW WE HELP YOU!

We give you a means of displaying this line that eliminates all effort of personal salesmanship. With every initial order for Two Dozen—costing you (22/6)—we present a fine gilt, basket-work, heart-shaped counter-stand, and also one extra "Dorothy Dainty" Bag free.

Each bag sells at (1/3) and you have nothing to do but exhibit the stand
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

TWENTY SHILLINGS a year payable in advance to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*. Subscriptions may begin with the first issue of any month. Single Copy, 9d., post free; *D a y*, 10s., post free. Postal orders and cheques should be crossed "Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd."

Prix de l'abonnement annuel : le journal une fois par semaine, et l'agenda une fois par an, 20s., francs.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING may be obtained on application to the Publisher.

Head Office : 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams : "Chemicus, Cannon, London." Telephone : Central 3617 (3 lines).

Branch Offices : 49 County Buildings, 4 Cannon Street, Manchester. (Telephone : City 52).

Melbourne and Sydney, Australia.

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Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, July 24

British Pharmaceutical Conference, Nottingham, at 8.15 p.m. Reception by the Mayor and Mayoress at the Castle.

Tuesday, July 25

British Pharmaceutical Conference, Nottingham. At 9.30 a.m., opening session; 11 a.m., ladies' excursions; 1 p.m., luncheon; 2.15 p.m., science and practice sections; 3.30 p.m., garden party; 7.45 p.m., dinner.

Wednesday, July 26

British Pharmaceutical Conference, Nottingham. At 9.30 a.m., science and practice sections; 10 a.m., ladies' excursions; 1 p.m., luncheon; 2.15 p.m., closing session; 3 p.m., ladies excursion; 8.30 p.m., smoking concert; 10.30 p.m., dance.

Thursday, July 27

British Pharmaceutical Conference, Nottingham. At 9.15 a.m., excursion to Dovedale; 8.30 p.m., smoking concert.

London Chemists' Golfing Society, Hendon. Erasmic prize, 18 hole, medal round.

Friday, July 28

British Pharmaceutical Conference, Nottingham. At 9 a.m., golf competition; 10 a.m., tennis and bowls tournaments.

English and Welsh News

The Editor would be obliged if subscribers would send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Dental Board

"The London Gazette," July 14, contained the Order in Council postponing the operation of Section 1 (4) of the Dentists Act, 1921, until November 30 (*C. & D.*, July 15, p. 73).

Applications for registration have been received from the following persons on the grounds that they are pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists, and that immediately before July 23, 1921, they had a substantial practice in dentistry in the course of which they personally performed such operations and gave such treatment, advice and attendance as are usually performed and given by dentists. Any objection to registration must be lodged within one calendar month from July 15, and must be supported by evidence sufficient to show a *prima facie* case against registration.

Chapman, John, High Street, Esher, Surrey.

Wigginton, Harold Augustus, 183 Lower Kennington Lane, Kennington Cross, S.E. 11.

Pharmacists' Views on Methylated-spirit Drinking

The "Western Mail" has been ascertaining the views of Cardiff pharmacists and medical men on the alleged prevalence of methylated-spirit drinking in the locality. The following is an extract from the opinion expressed by Mr. A. S. Johnson (Robert Drane, Ltd., chemists) in an interview :—

I have had about 25 years' experience in the drug trade, and I should say that the drinking of methylated spirit was unheard of in Cardiff and South Wales prior to 1914. To a small extent the habit was known to have existed in Scotland. We discourage the sale of it to anyone who is not a regular customer. In fact, no self-respecting chemist would serve anyone of whom he had the slightest suspicion. The habit was created as a result of the restrictions placed on alcohol during the war, and it will spread rapidly if England goes dry.

Mr. D. Morgan, another Cardiff chemist, said :—

... we refuse to serve any person we have the slightest suspicion of. We can usually tell by the appearance of people, and especially by their eyes, if they are addicted to the habit of drinking the spirit, and we turn them away. ... Then again, we frequently sell methylated spirits for bed sores, and it is exceedingly difficult to refuse anyone who comes in with this as an excuse.

A police surgeon who was interviewed instanced the reassuring fact that he could not recall having treated a single case of methylated-spirit poisoning in his official capacity.

London Chemists' Costing System

The following are among the alterations in the July issue of the London Chemists' Costing System :—

Ac. acetylsal., 7d. oz.; ac. citric., 1s. 8d. 4 oz.; ac. tart., 4d. oz.; bismuth. carb., 4d. dr.; elix. cascara sag., 1s. 3d. oz.; ferri et ammon. cit., 7d. oz.; ferri et quin. cit., 4d. dr.; gentian. rad. pulv. crs., 2s. lb.; hydrargyrum, 9d. oz.; lini sem., 1s. b.; lini sem. cont., 1s. lb.; lin. A.B.C. meth., 8d. oz.; lin. terebinth., 4d. oz.; lin. terebinth. acet., 5d. oz.; ol. caryoph. Ang., 6d. dr.; quin. sulph., 1s. dr.; rouge (jewellers') opt., 5d. oz.; sodii citras., 7d. oz.; sodii et pot. tart. pulv., 3d. oz.; sodii sal. cryst., 7d. oz.; tr. quin., 5d. dr.; tr. quin. ammon., 7d. oz.; tr. quin. et cinnam., 9d. oz.

The following letter is being sent to every subscriber to the London Chemists' Costing System :—

With the July issue of the London Chemists' Costing System, incorporating the London Chemists' Retail Prices List, it has been decided to withdraw it from circulation. We regret this step, as it has proved to be a very valuable assistant to everyone who has used it. It established itself as an authority during the period when the Profiteering Acts were in force, and it has been used largely as a model on which to build a complete list. The London Simplified System of pricing prescriptions has become the standard throughout the country, but it needs a complete drug list built on a costing basis as the foundation. The voluntary

workers who have hitherto assisted in its production are no longer available, and, as the list cannot offer any remuneration, the only course is to suspend publication. Our costing figures and books have been taken over by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and will be used to amplify the resources for the production of the *C. & D.* Retail Price List. Unexpired portions of subscriptions will be returned as soon as possible. The Editor and Secretary thank chemists for their kind support, and no one regrets the above more than they do, but circumstances have made it necessary.

The letter is signed by Mr. Herbert Skinner (Editor) and Mr. G. F. Weiss (Secretary).

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Rochdale Guardians.—Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Leeds, drugs; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull, dressings.

Stockton-on-Tees Guardians.—Mr. W. Finlayson, chemist and druggist, drugs.

Birmingham

The women employees of Alfred Bird & Sons, Ltd., have sent £9 as a donation to the Birmingham General Hospital.

Mr. R. G. Baynton, who assisted Warwickshire in their recent match against Surrey, is the son of Mr. C. S. Baynton, chemist and druggist, and a brother of the Shakespearian actor.

The next British Industries Fair, Birmingham section, is to be held at Castle Bromwich Aerodrome from February 19 to March 2, 1923. This will be the fourth of the Birmingham series, and it is hoped that certain structural alterations in the building will have been completed so as to render available a floor-space of 170,000 square feet. As in previous years, the Fair will be held under the auspices of the Board of Trade, and organised jointly by the Birmingham Corporation and Chamber of Commerce.

Leicester

Miss Marjorie V. Martin, daughter of Mr. H. A. Martin, pharmacist, Willow Bridge Street, has been awarded the Wyggeston Scholarship of £50 per annum for three years, tenable at Birmingham University, where, it is understood, she will take her medical course.

The students of the pharmacy department of Leicester City Technical School recently paid a visit to the works of John Richardson & Co. (Leicester), Ltd., in Evington Valley Road, where an interesting and instructive afternoon was spent. The students were met on arrival by Mr. Heselton, general manager, and Mr. Bratley, chief chemist. In the tablet department different types of machines were turning out compressed tablets of various kinds and sizes, and the pill room, with its machines for making, gauging, and counting pills, and the different methods of coating proved very attractive, and evoked comparison between the ease with which the machines dealt with the substances and the difficulties often experienced in attempting to combine a refractory mass by hand. The manufacture of bismuth salts and scale compounds of iron was also in evidence, and the toxicological examinations carried out in the laboratory by Mr. Bratley were explained in detail by him. At the conclusion of the visit each member of the party received a tastefully packed sample of one of Messrs. Richardson's products as a souvenir, and a vote of thanks to the proprietors and members of the staff brought to a close what is now regarded as an annual event.

Liverpool

Pharmacists hoisting the yellow Kodak flag were advised to strike the colour for the day on July 12.

"The dullest month one can remember," remarked a down-town pharmacist this week, in speaking of current business.

Mr. W. G. Kay, secretary to Meggeson & Co., Ltd., is spending a holiday in the North, and has called, *en route*, on Liverpool pharmacists.

Local opinion is divided on the proposal that the

British Pharmaceutical Conference shall be absorbed by the Pharmaceutical Society. A *plébiscite* is being suggested. Representatives attending from this city number, so far, about a dozen.

Red "brick" sponges are being used extensively as foregrounds or backgrounds in window-dressing. Palmolive displays have proved attractive beneath the signs of Lawrences, Great Charlotte Street, and William Burgess, Ltd., Whitechapel.

Mr. Henry Jenkins, a veteran representative of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., who is on holiday in Lancashire and Cheshire, lunched this week with Mr. Henry Peet at his residence in Birkenhead Park. More than forty years ago they were fellow-students at Westminster College, and later fellow-assistants at a branch of Corbyn, Stacey & Co. in London.

Sheffield

The cricket match referred to in this section of the *C. & D.* of July 1 has been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. J. Preston is carrying on an advertising campaign by poster in connection with two of his proprietaries.

Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson, jun., B.Sc., has been nominated by the University for the Town Trustees Fellowship.

A housemaid, who has robbed several chemists of late by securing articles on approval, has been convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The allowance by the Ministry of Health of the full dispensing-fee on the second of two mixtures (*C. & D.*, July 15, p. 93) will scarcely affect chemists in the city area.

Wesleyan chemists are having a busy time. The annual conference of the denomination, which is taking place in this city, was held here previously in the British Pharmaceutical Conference year, 1904.

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—An application for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1903, has been made to Kent County Council by C. A. Palmar, nurseryman, Hythe.

FIRE.—There was an outbreak of fire on the premises of Down Bros., Ltd., surgical-instrument makers, Borough High Street, London, S.E., on July 17, caused by a light being thrown down. The damage, which was not extensive, was confined to the ground floor.

COST OF LIVING.—It is estimated in "The Labour Gazette" that, on July 1, the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in Ministry of Labour statistics was about 84 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 80 per cent. on June 1 and 170 per cent. on November 1, 1920.

Poisonings.—The following cases of fatal poisoning, among others, have been recorded since our last report: At Chiswick, London, W., Henry E. Veal, jeweller, committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide while of unsound mind.—At Guildford, Clara A. Waite, widow of a naval officer died from an overdose of veronal taken while of unsound mind.

IN THE COURTS.—At Mansion House Police Court, London, on July 17, the Kootenay Radium National Springs, Ltd., Fenchurch Street, E.C., and three of its directors were summoned for default in holding the annual general meeting for the calendar year ending December 31, 1921, and for not holding the said meeting for more than 15 months from the last preceding general meeting. After hearing the evidence, the alderman dismissed the summons without costs, remarking that the statutory meeting should have been held.

A SHOP-FRONT OF CHARACTER.—Writing to "Country Life" of July 15, a correspondent, commenting on the shop-windows of Bath, calls attention to the handsome old front of Mr. F. R. Stent, chemist and druggist, 8 Argyle Street, which, with its four pillars, is illustrated on the same page of the magazine. The letter continues: "The neighbouring chemist, too—surely he is cautious and sympathetic, living behind that window, towards which none can help being drawn."

Irish News

Private Arrangement

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. R. E. Lewis, chemist, The Square, Bantry, Co. Cork, was held recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted which showed liabilities of £393 11s. against assets estimated to realise £215, from which had to be deducted £11 10s. for preferential claims, leaving net assets of £203 10s., or a deficiency of £190 1s. On behalf of the debtor, an offer was made of a composition of 5s. in the £, payable as to 2s. 6d. in the £ on August 15 and the remaining 2s. 6d. on November 15. The opinion was expressed that the offer should be accepted. The following are among the creditors:—Anglo-American Optical Co., Ltd., £5; Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., £10; Ayrton Saunders & Co., Ltd., £20; Cork Chemical & Drug Co., Ltd., £19; Erasmic Co., Ltd., £10; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., £126; Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., £59; Mc Clintons, Ltd., £5.

Brevities

Mr. Herbert Tennison Beggs, Ph.C., proprietor of the Dalkey Medical Hall, has passed the final examination of the Conjoint Board of Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons (Ireland).

Two Dublin chemists have filed claims for compensation for damage done during the recent bombardment of the city. These are W. Laird & Co., Ltd., 69 Upper Sackville Street, £5,400, and Butlers & Co., 53 and 54 Lower Sackville Street, £2,000.

On July 10, the premises of the Breffni Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Manorhamilton, suffered from an explosion caused in the bombing by Republican forces of the Free State barracks. The plate-glass front, together with displayed goods, and the windows of dwellings were completely destroyed.

The Minister for Local Government for Ireland announces that, following the destruction of the Vaccine Department of the Local Government Board at 45 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, it has been temporarily arranged that glycerinated calf lymph will be issued by Dr. Alexander Nixon Montgomery to public vaccinators from the National Vaccine Institution, Sandymount, Co. Dublin.

Belfast

The premises of H. Marshall, Ltd., chemists, 2 York Road, who have removed to a more central position in Mill Street, have been reopened as a branch pharmacy by Mr. S. McLoughlin, Ph.C., Old Park Road.

The duty of receiving the International bowling players from England, Scotland, and Wales at the annual tournament held recently at Larne devolved on Mr. T. W. McMullan, M.P., who is President this year of the Irish Bowling Association and chairman of the International Sub-Committee. Mrs. McMullan was presented with a silver jack, with which she opened the tournament. During the proceedings Mr. and Mrs. McMullan entertained the competitors and the principal Irish bowling officials to a dinner at the Laharna Hotel, Larne.

Londonderry

Two special prizes, presented in the horse section at the Strabane (co. Tyrone) Agricultural Summer Show were won by Mr. James Hill, Ph.C., Main Street.

Mr. Samuel S. Badger, Ph.C., The Medical Hall, Main Street, Magherafelt, co. Londonderry, has been appointed a justice of the peace, and will adjudicate at Magherafelt and Draperstown.

John Duffy, arrested at Londonderry on the charge of breaking a plate-glass window in the establishment of Prior & Co., chemists, Ferryquay Street, has been discharged (*C. & D.*, July 15, p. 75).

A STATISTICAL CURIOSITY.—Addressing the Vermin Repression Society recently, Mr. A. E. Moore declared that flies are costing every person in the country 1s. a day for medical aid, and rats are costing the nation £42 a minute in food.

Scottish News

Brevities

At Leven recently an ex-Service man died from drinking lysol.

Mr. J. Rowan, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. R. Fraser, Inveraray.

Mr. Albert Dryden, chemist and druggist, has commenced business at 12 Ferry Road, Dundee.

"Financiers" and turf "advisers" have been busy circularising chemists in certain parts of Scotland of late.

Pharmacy in Linlithgow appears to be in a flourishing condition. A chemist who passed through the burgh the other day for the first time since before the war could not help noting the attractive appearance of the pharmacies in the town.

"One finds in some of the small country towns," writes a correspondent who has been doing *locum tenens* work, "that a doctor here and there is still somewhat unwilling—to phrase it mildly—to comply adequately with the conditions of the D.D.A."

Dr. J. G. Tait, assistant resident secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh, is being presented by the members of the board of examiners for Scotland, in recognition of his recent graduation as M.R.C.S.Eng., with a set of medical books suitably inscribed and bearing the signatures of the examiners. The chairman of the board, Dr. Thos. Stephenson, is making the presentation.

British Pharmaceutical Conference

The following is a complete list of science papers and the order in which they will be read:

TUESDAY, 11.30 a.m.

"A Further Note on the Ether Solubility of Scammony Resin." By HAROLD DEANE, B.Sc., F.I.C., and W. E. EDMONTON.

"Some Characteristics of Wheat Starch."

"A Contribution to the Study of Strophanthus." By KARAM SAMAN, Ph.D., M.Sc.

TUESDAY, 2.15 p.m.

"The Arsenic Content of Some of the Marine Algae." By A. J. JONES.

"A Note on the Occurrence of Santonin." By HENRY G. GREENISH, F.I.C., and CONSTANCE E. PEARSON.

"A Note on Acetum Scillæ." By J. H. FRANKLIN and G. G. HAMMOND, B.Sc.

"A Simple Instrument for Taking Refractive Indices of Liquids." By ROBERT FOURACRE.

"The Viscosity Test." By CHARLES W. GOSLING.

WEDNESDAY, 9.30 a.m.

"The Extraction of Quinine and Strychnine from Solutions of Varying Hydrogen Ion Concentration: A Method for the Separation of Strychnine from Quinine."

"A Note on a Ferro Cyanide Coloration of Tincture of Chloroform and Morphine, B.P. 1885."

"A Note on Cherry-Laurel Water."

"The Rapid Estimation of Quinine Salts in Tablets." By S. G. LIVERSEECE and F. W. ANDREWS.

"The Analysis of Milk Foods."

NOTES.

We remind members of the Conference that the local secretary is Mr. E. C. Carr, 21 Long Row, Nottingham. Members of the local Committee will be on duty at the Midland and Victoria Stations, Nottingham, on July 24 (Monday) from 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m., for the purpose of giving visitors any information needed.

French News

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

SEIZURE OF "DANGEROUS" DRUGS.—Parisian papers report the seizure by the Customs authorities of about 90 lb. of opium, diamorphine and cocaine. These drugs were discovered aboard a steamer arriving from Mexico.

EUCALYPTOL IN WHOOPING-COUGH.—One of the features of the treatment of infantile whooping-cough, described by Dr. Carrière, of Lille, to the Academy of Medicine recently, is the isolation of the little patient in a tent of tarlatane soaked in eucalyptol.

THE SALE OF COD-LIVER OIL, BICARBONATE OF SODA, TOLU LOZENGES AND PURGATIVE TEAS BY A HERBALIST constitutes the offence of illegal practice of pharmacy. Such was the decision in a case tried at Vienna. The herbalist was condemned to pay a fine of 500 fr., and, furthermore, to pay 300 fr. damages to the prosecutors, the Pharmacists' Association of the Department.

A POSTHUMOUS HONOUR.—Dr. Keating Hart, who died in January last, has been cited recently in the "Journal Officiel" as having rendered services "to France and to humanity." He had made a special study of electrical and x-ray treatment for a quarter of a century, and when the war came devoted himself to the care of the injured even under bombardment. His right hand was twice operated upon as a result of exposure to x-rays.

POISON IN THE BEAUTY SHOP.—The fact that many toilet preparations sold by the beauty shops contain small quantities of poisonous substances, acetate of lead, bichloride of mercury, etc., tends to bring vendors within the reach of poisons and pharmacy laws. The manager of a "Scientific Institute of Feminine Ästhetics" in the West End of Paris was condemned recently to a 3,000 fr. fine and 1,000 fr. damages, the latter sum claimed by the Pharmacists' Association.

M. FERNAND JADIN, for many years Professor of Pharmacy at Montpellier, and now Dean of the new French Faculty of Pharmacy at Strasbourg, has been elected President of the Pharmacy Section at the annual session of the French Association for the Advancement of Sciences, to be held at Montpellier on July 24 to 29. The President of the Organising Committee is Professor Massol, Dean of the Montpellier Faculty, and the secretary Professor Faucon, of the same Faculty of Pharmacy.

A PRE-WAR MISTAKE.—After long delays, judgment has been delivered in the Litolff case. In 1913 the daughter of the musical composer, Litolff, obtained from a pharmacy datura stramonium in mistake for wild succory leaves. Following the administration of the infusion, her servant was seriously affected and had to be sent to a lunatic asylum; Mademoiselle Litolff herself was paralysed for years. The war having intervened, the French statute of limitations precludes a penal sentence, but the Versailles Tribunal awarded 20,000 fr. damages, and this decision has been confirmed by the Paris courts.

THE "MOISSAN CASE."—Louis Ferdinand Moissan, only son of the celebrated Professor Henri Moissan, was working at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy as preparator to Professor Lebeau when he was called to join the colours. He fell at Billy-sous-Maugienné on August 10, 1914, during the German advance on Paris, and was buried in the territory occupied by the enemy, and his papers were carried to Ornes town hall. Louis Moissan had bequeathed to the School (*C. & D.*, 1914, II., p. 538) the apparatus used by his father in isolating fluorine, etc., and 200,000 fr. to found an annual prize. He was apparently the last of his race, but the School did not receive its legacy. So long as Ornes was occupied matters were suspended, but by the time it was freed nineteen heirs had appeared. The Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy was asked to accept a compromise. He fought the case, and it has just been decided in his favour. The heirs are to hand over the sum named in the will and to pay interest for the time it has been withheld.

Colonial and Foreign News

EMBARGO ON IMPORTS.—The Polish Government has forbidden the importation of the following goods, the respective numbers under which they figure in the Customs Tariff being stated in parentheses: (112) Artificial sweetening solutions sweeter than cane sugar, and which may be used for the manufacture of saccharin; (113) artificial sweetening solutions divided into doses; (119) cosmetic articles and perfumes, hair-dyes, powders, face-paints, eau de Cologne, and all kinds of essences and scents.

CHECK TO PHARMACY ASPIRANTS.—The official association of Czechoslovak pharmaceutical assistants has issued the following warning: "The hopeless conditions prevailing in pharmacy, the extent of unemployment, and the consequent lowering of salaries, as well as the great excess of qualified pharmacists, who are unable to find occupation outside the Republic, compels us to issue a warning against entering the ranks of the pharmaceutical profession. Pharmacists are requested to draw attention to the above warning whenever possible, and particularly when asked for advice as to the prospects offered by the profession."

BOHEMIAN GLASS INDUSTRY.—In the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, Bohemia was the chief source of supply for glassware of all kinds. The new Austrian Republic has had to import glass bottles, etc., to the annual value of about 12,000,000 cr. To obviate these purchases the Austrian Government decided to utilise one of the now useless war factories, and the works at Wöllersdorf have been transformed into a factory for glass bottles of various descriptions. The new works were recently started, and produce daily 4,000 kilos. of glass. It is hoped to be able shortly to increase the output by the erection of a second furnace.

EGYPTIAN DUTY ON ALCOHOL.—By a decree dated April 23, the privilege granted by Article 4 of the decree of June 25, 1921, has now been revoked, and the exemption from excise duty extended to alcohol intended for scientific, medicinal, and pharmaceutical uses will no longer be granted. Another décreté of the same date abolishes the right to import into Egypt free of duty tinctures and other alcoholic preparations included in an official Pharmacopœia. In addition, excise duty will have to be paid on all such preparations still in the Custom-houses awaiting clearance. This decision has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction among importers.

TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS IN CHINA.—The "North China Daily News" states that reports from large cities in Manchuria show an increase in the use of habit-forming drugs. In Mukden and South Manchuria generally the sale of morphine is principally in the hands of Japanese druggists and pedlars. Jehol opium is being sold at from \$2 to \$4 per oz. Customs officials are said to be in the pay of smugglers. Cocaine is also mentioned in this connection. A local paper refers to the ease with which morphine pills can be obtained in all but the largest tea-houses in Peking. It is understood that a commission is about to investigate the question on behalf of the League of Nations.

THE ITALIAN QUININE MONOPOLY.—The manufacture and sale of quinine preparations is a State monopoly in Italy, tablets of quinine salts being put up in special packages for sale in the pharmacies in the malarial districts at prices fixed by the Government. From the last official report, covering the period between July 1, 1919, and June 1, 1920, the net profit amounted to 1,773,400 lire, against 2,000,000 lire in the preceding year. However, the fact must not be overlooked that a sum of 990,000 lire was drawn from the profits realised in 1919-1920 to cover the cost of erecting a new laboratory, so that the financial result of the monopoly may be regarded as excellent. Over 17,000,000 lire was spent on the purchase of cinchona and quinine salts, of which a large stock was still in hand at the end of the budget year. Altogether 36,953 kilos. of quinone was employed in the manufacture of various preparations, the consumption of quinine averaging 674.9 grams per 1,000 head of population. A special fund of 1,000,000 lire has been set apart for combating malaria, especially for the free provision of quinine in the malarial districts.

American Notes

By "THE MAN FROM LONDON."

Business is waking up, after a year or so in a more or less moribund condition, being assisted by the strenuous methods of the modern chain pharmacies. Among other things, the slogan is the thing. Every trade has one, or soon may have one. "Say it with flowers" is the original trade slogan, and the florists use it extensively. "Try the drug store first" is the druggists' slogan. And they are going to push it for all it's worth.

- **Alcin, strychnine and belladonna** in pill form was criticised by Dr. Bernard Fantus in a paper read before the Chicago branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association recently. He pointed out that when given at the same time they cannot possibly act together, because of the different speed and duration of the three agents. Aloin is slow in action, requiring from ten to twelve hours. Strychnine and Atropine, on the other hand, are rapidly absorbed, and have but a brief duration of action.

Pasting newspaper clippings on the store windows is now all the vogue, and appears to be effective as a business getter in some neighbourhoods. The clippings, which are pasted on the inside of the pane, refer to the goods displayed. A druggist ran across a soap-blowing contrivance that would blow big bubbles. He had a youngster in the window blowing them, and there was a big demand for bubble blowers. The druggist sold a lot of extra soap as well.

A human stentorphone.—One of the large chain drugstores the other week introduced quite a new idea into the practice of pharmacy by having a man stand outside inviting people to enter and buy ice cream, etc., at reduced prices. The announcer had a large megaphone, and was plastered all over with advertisements. The "American Druggist" is running a symposium upon "What is the matter with pharmacy?" It is evident, so far as the chain stores are concerned, that there is nothing seriously the matter with the nerves.

Price comparisons have, in some cases, been effective as business stimulators. It all depends upon how they are made. Such words as "pre-war, great slashes in prices, back to normalcy," and others of a like character do not ring true these days when used in connection with prices. Many words that formerly were effective in attracting the attention of people have been abused since the fall in prices set in, and have lost their power. At the same time, so much attention has been given by the newspapers to the fall of wholesale prices, and the failure of retail prices to follow suit, that it is often necessary to make price comparisons to show that the druggist is not profiteering.

The California nine-hour law has been knocked out by the State Supreme Court. The law was forced through the legislature by the drug clerks' associations of that State, with the backing of the mechanical crafts' unions. The "Western Druggist" devoted a session of the "Round Table" to the subject of the nine-hour law, and opinion was divided as to the value of the law, particularly among California druggists. No registered pharmacist could be lawfully employed in a drug-store more than nine hours a day, or more than fifty-two hours a week. The finding of the High Court was that the legislature had power to restrict the hours of the person "handling drugs," but it had no power to restrict the hours which a person may put in doing other work around the store. The effect of the decision, it appears, is to make the law inoperative, because very few registered pharmacists ever devote anything like nine hours a day or fifty-two hours a week exclusively to the "handling of drugs." As recently-collected statistics showed (*C. & D.*, June 10, p. 42), the average drug-store does no more than 10 per cent. of professional business.

"**SIC ITUR AD ASTRA.**"—In the London "Star" of July 13 it is reported that about 200 shops in Northwich are being raised in order to escape floods, and that so skilfully is the work carried on that a chemist's shop has been lifted five feet without upsetting a bottle.

New Companies

and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

L. CROFT & Co., Ltd. (P.C.)—Capital, £500. Objects : To take over the cash drug store business carried on by Jane E. Croft, at 102, Southampton Street, Reading, as Croft & Co., and to adopt an agreement between Jane E. and Lilian Croft. The permanent directors are : Mrs. J. E. Croft and Miss L. Croft, 102, Southampton Street, Reading.

SLACK'S PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital, £500. Objects : To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, stationers, dealers in photographic supplies, opticians, patent medicine proprietors, etc. The first directors are : —A. B. Slack, 68 Lodge Lane, Liverpool, and B. C. Harris, Oxford House, Millom. R.O. : 180 Garston Old Road, Garston, Liverpool.

FUERST BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital, £20,000. Objects : To carry on the business of produce dealers, general merchants, Government contractors, manufacturers, importers, exporters, shippers and brokers of and dealers in chemicals, oils, drugs, metals, chemical plant, and photographic goods, etc. Solicitors : Michael Abrahams, Sons & Co., 6 Austin Friars, London, E.C.

PATENT MEDICINE, DRUG AND CHEMISTS' SUPPLY CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital, £5,000. Objects : To acquire the business carried on by C. Pike as the "Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemists' Supply Co.," at 338, Stretford Road, Hulme, Manchester, and at 147, Fairfield Street, and Bridge Street, Ardwick, Manchester. The first directors are : —C. Pike and J. Farrow. R.O. : 338, Stretford Road, Hulme, Manchester.

J. R. MARSDEN & Co., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital, £2,000. Objects : To carry on the business of chemical, mechanical and electrical engineers, chemists, druggists, bleachers, drysalters, oil and colour men, oil and gas refiners and blenders, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in chemical, industrial, pharmaceutical, medicinal and other preparations, sulphate of ammonia, and other sulphates, tar and tar products, etc. R.O. : 4, Butts Court, Leeds.

NEW BRITANNIC CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital, £20,000. Objects : To acquire the business of the Britannic Chemical Co., Ltd. (incorporated Jan. 10, 1922), and to carry on the business of general merchants and manufacturers, dyers, enamellers, drysalters, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, mineral, industrial and other preparations, etc. R.O. : 12, Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1.

WELLINGTON & WARD, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital, £200,000. Objects : To acquire the business carried on at Elstree, Heris, and elsewhere as Wellington & Ward; to adopt agreements (1) with J. B. B. Wellington, H. W. Hall, and H. H. Ward (vendors), (2) with J. B. B. Wellington, (3) with H. W. Hall, (4) with H. H. Ward, and (5) with C. S. Downing, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of photographic plates, papers, films, and chemicals, photographic apparatus and materials, etc. The managing directors are : J. B. B. Wellington, The Leys, Elstree; H. W. Hall, Bennington Park, Stevenage; H. H. Ward, Warfield, Radlett; and C. S. Downing, Whitemead, Mill Hill. R.O. : Shenley Road, Elstree.

BRITISH CYANIDES CO., LTD.—The report for the year ended April 30, 1922, shows a profit, including sum agreed in settlement of petition of right, of £2,383, after charging all outgoings and allowing for depreciation, plus £958 brought forward. The directors recommend a dividend on preference shares, carrying forward £492. The company have opened up a new branch of the business in merchanting foreign chemicals. Although heavy expenses have been incurred in this departure, profits earned have been sufficient to cover those expenses, and during the current year they should leave a satisfactory margin in favour of the company.

Summer Outings

North Londoners Visit Pears

THE North London Association visited the works of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., at Isleworth, on Thursday, July 13. Two charabancs had been sent to meet the members at Highgate Archway, and Mr. T. Lyon, who knows most of the North Londoners, came to accompany them to the works. Arriving there, they were divided into parties and taken round the premises by various officers. Afterwards tea was served in the canteen and Mr. Pears welcomed the visitors. Mr. J. Downing moved a vote of thanks to the directors, which was seconded by Mr. Skinner and carried with acclamation. Mr. Booth replied, complimenting the Association on being one of the liveliest in the country. Each lady was presented with a tablet of otto-of-rose soap and each gentleman with a stick of shaving-soap.

Cambridge Chemists Visit St. Neots

THE Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association and their friends visited St. Neots on July 13. Starting from the Market Hill at 1.30, in doubtful weather, they proceeded via Eltisley Green to Waresley, a quaint secluded village, where they visited the church and old picturesque houses, also the park, with its herd of hundreds of deer. At St. Neots tea was served, and a photograph was taken on the banks of the Ouse. Most of the visitors then proceeded to view the church, one of the finest in the Eastern Counties, with its stained-glass windows and decorative carvings. Buckden was the next stopping-place, and an extended drive home was decided upon. Joining the Old North Road, a switchback run through the Papworth Colony and past Wimpole Park was much enjoyed. Cambridge was reached at 10 p.m.

A Trip to North Wales

ON Wednesday, July 12, the Liverpool Chemists' Association and friends, to the number of eighty, journeyed in charabancs through North Wales to Ruthin. The town was reached at 4.30, when an excellent high tea was served at the Castle Hotel. After tea the secretary (Mr. J. L. Hirsh) announced that Mr. T. J. Roberts, pharmacist, ex-Mayor of Ruthin, and an antiquarian of repute, would conduct the party through the ancient church and the castle, and also explain other objects of interest in Ruthin. Mr. Roberts proved a delightful lecturer, and was a contributing factor to making the excursion an enjoyable one. On returning to the Market Place Mr. A. W. Ashcroft, Vice-President, expressed the thanks of the Association to Mr. Roberts. This was seconded by Mr. Wyatt and carried with acclamation. The return journey was by way of Llandegla Moors and through Chester.

The West Ham Chemists' Charabanc Tour

THE annual summer outing took place on July 15. The party, filling four charabancs, left Forest Gate

making a short halt at Dunmow. A sumptuous repast in the form of high tea was served at the Chequers Hotel, Bishop's Stortford, after which the party, under the guidance of Mr. Soper, visited the Castle Grounds, where several photographs were taken. The return journey was made through Sawbridgeworth, Harlow, and Epping Town. In passing, the juvenile members of the party alighted to explore Amesbury Banks, the reputed scene of the battle between the Romans and the Britons. Despite the rain, the outing was a success, the company, who reached Forest Gate soon after 10 p.m., having spent a most enjoyable time. The arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Pratt (President) and Mr. Maxey (social secretary).

West London Pharmacists at Henley

THIS year the London (Western) Pharmacists Association went farther afield for their annual summer trip, and sampled the delights of Henley-on-Thames. On July 13, leaving Lancaster Gate at 2.15, two charabancs journeyed by way of Hounslow and Maidenhead to the Royal Hotel, Henley, where a substantial tea was served. An interval of about two hours was allowed for exploring the neighbourhood, and was spent either in walks along the



A GROUP OF WESTERNERS

river banks or in boating. The return journey was accomplished to scheduled time, the party arriving back at 10 p.m., after an enjoyable half-holiday. The President (Mr. W. E. D. Shirtliff) was in his best form, and was well supported by the members of his Association. To Mr. Harry Martin are again due thanks for excellent arrangements. Mr. W. E. D. Shirtliff, 66 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.12, who sends us the photograph from which the above is reproduced, asks us to state that he will be pleased to forward a copy of the photograph to anyone in the group who applies to him.

Deed of Arrangement

Steven, Lydia, 19, Liverpool Road, Stoke-on-Trent, trading as a chemist.—Dated June 22; filed June 28. Liabilities unsecured, £968; estimated net assets £565. Trustee: P. S. Booth, 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool, accountant. Among the creditors are: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.; £10; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., £25; The British Drug Houses, Ltd., £21; D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., £17; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., £121; May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., £34; H. C. Quelch & Co., £21; Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., £43; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., £33; Lawson & Co., £13; Maurice Smith & Co., Ltd., £10; A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd., £11; Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., £139; Ex-Ox, Ltd., £19; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., £124; Thos. Guest & Co., Ltd., £15; Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., £41; Erasmic Co., Ltd., £15.



WEST HAM CHEMISTS

Station at 2 p.m. for Bishop's Stortford through Wanstead, Chigwell, Abridge, Ongar, and Epping, where a halt was made and the company visited the ancient church. They then proceeded through The Roothing,

Pharmaceutical Society Of Ireland Council-meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 67, Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on July 11, Dr. A. J. Barnes (President) in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present: Dr. J. A. Walsh, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Messrs. G. D. Beggs, J.P., D. M. Watson, John Smith, Charles E. Digges, James A. Doyle, and Victor C. Hanna.

LETTERS FROM ABSENT MEMBERS

The Registrar (Mr. A. T. Ferrall) read letters explaining the absence of the writers, from Mr. Fred Storey (Belfast), Mr. James Tate (Belfast), and Mr. G. A. McLean Lee. Apologies for non-attendance due to absence of travelling facilities were also received from Mr. J. E. Connor and Mr. S. Suffern. Mr. Tate enclosed some "In Memoriam" verses regarding Mr. Johnstone Montgomery.

EXAMINATIONS POSTPONED

THE PRESIDENT said he supposed all the members of the council saw that there was no option left to him in view of the disturbances in Dublin except to postpone the examinations. Other licensing bodies had to do much the same thing. The tests were taking place just one week later in each case than the date originally fixed; he did not think any very great hardship was imposed on the examiners or the candidates.

MR. WATSON: Are not these dates statutory dates?

THE PRESIDENT: I am not quite sure about their being statutory dates. But the point did occur to me and used me a good deal of anxiety. But really there was nothing else to do except to postpone the examinations. In the case of other examining bodies the dates were statutory.

MR. WATSON: And they have not postponed them until the next statutory time?

THE PRESIDENT: No.

A vote of sympathy with the Licentiates of the Society who have suffered material loss in the recent disturbances in Ireland was passed.

RESIGNATION OF MR. W. F. WELLS

THE REGISTRAR read the following letter from Mr. F. Wells:

Your kind letter of 14th ult. came duly to hand. I greatly appreciate the kindness of my colleagues, and value very highly the unanimous resolution that I should withdraw my resignation. I very much regret that, after again considering the matter very fully, I cannot see my way to accede to their request. I think that after nearly forty years' service I may well seek relief from the duties involved. At the same time, I can assure you that to me it is a big wrenching up the work and the pleasant association with my colleagues and yourself. Kindly convey my warm thanks to the members of Council for the resolution, also for their many acts of kindness to me. I desire to thank you personally for your invariable courtesy and kindness and readiness to help me at all times during the 35 or 36 years you so faithfully served the Society.

MR. BEGGS said he did not think anything further could be done in the matter of Mr. Wells' resignation, they would have to accept it. He (Mr. Beggs) regretted very much. He had been speaking to Mr. Wells about the matter the previous Sunday, and he could not urge him to reconsider the matter.

MR. JOHN SMITH said he would like to associate himself with the sentiments which had been expressed with regard to Mr. Wells' services to the Council and to pharmacy generally in Ireland. He (Mr. Smith) was one of the oldest members of the Council, and he had sat with Mr. Wells for many years. Although they did not eye to eye with him in matters that came before him, Mr. Wells was a man whom they all respected very much and whose opinion they valued very highly. Mr. Wells was known generally as the lawyer of the drug trade in Ireland. It was a matter of great regret to him (Mr. Smith) that he had severed his connection with the Council. It would be impossible, he supposed, to induce

Mr. Wells to alter his decision, and the Council must only bow to the inevitable and accept his resignation with great regret.

DR. WALSH said that even before he himself had come on the Council he had heard Mr. Wells' name mentioned a great deal in connection with his services to pharmacy. Mr. Wells must have been in the gap for ten years before he (Dr. Walsh) had become a member of the Council. Mr. Wells was a man who never spared himself for the Society. He had pharmacy law at his fingers' ends, and certainly he (Dr. Walsh) did not know anybody who took such an absolute personal interest in pharmacy. One might as well say anything in the way of disparagement about himself as to say it about the Pharmaceutical Council or the Society in his presence. He had been always a keen fighter and had always upheld the principles of the Society, and he (Dr. Walsh) was certain that they would find it very difficult to fill his place at the Council table.

DR. MITCHELL said that as the last member who had come on the Council he would like to associate himself with the sentiments which had been expressed in reference to Mr. Wells. He had only known Mr. Wells personally for a small number of years, but he had been reading about him in "THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST" for the last quarter of a century, and he had always admired him as a courageous man and a man who took such a great interest in the Society. It would be a tremendous wrench to Mr. Wells to leave the Council. He had nursed the Society to a certain extent. Pharmacists all over Ireland looked upon Mr. Wells as the father of the Society, and they felt themselves safe in his hands; he knew such a lot about the law. He (Dr. Mitchell) would like to associate himself with what had been said about Mr. Wells, and to say how sorry he was that he had not seen his way to reconsider his resignation.

On the motion of the President it was agreed to ask Mr. James Tate, of Belfast, to reconsider his decision to resign.

DEATH OF AN EX-PRESIDENT

The Registrar submitted a certificate of the death of Mr. Johnston Montgomery, Ph.C., Belfast, an ex-President of the Society.

MR. BEGGS proposed a vote of sympathy with the family of Mr. Montgomery. He had been a splendid President. He had been regular in his attendance, and he had thrown himself whole-heartedly into the working of the Society.

MR. SMITH seconded the vote of sympathy. He had the honour of attending at the Council while Mr. Montgomery was President. He was a man whom they all highly respected and of whose abilities they had formed a very high opinion—his abilities not only as a chemist but as a public man. He was one of the foremost pharmacists in the North of Ireland, and he was sure they deeply regretted his departure.

The vote of sympathy was passed in silence, the members standing.

CO-OPTION OF A MEMBER

MR. HANNA proposed that Mr. Francis Joseph Fitzpatrick, a life member of the Society, 39 Stoneybath, Dublin, be co-opted to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Wells.

DR. WALSH seconded. He said that Mr. Fitzpatrick was going in for medicine and expected to be qualified this year. He intended to continue on in business. He had a very large business and would be a representative man on the Council.

DR. MITCHELL said he had pleasure in supporting Mr. Fitzpatrick's co-option. Mr. Fitzpatrick was a very keen business man and would be a very great help to the Council if co-opted.

MR. DIGGES said he had known Mr. Fitzpatrick for a great number of years, and he thought he would be of great assistance to the Council.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was unanimously co-opted.

ELECTION OF TREASURER

THE PRESIDENT, in proposing the election of Mr. D. M. Watson as treasurer in succession to Mr. G. D. Beggs, said that to his mind the office of treasurer is by far the

most important one in connection with the Society, because it had to do with their finances. He thought they would agree with him when he said that the holder of it required to be a man of very sound judgment and of very great tactfulness, and, above all, that he must have the commercial instinct very keenly developed. It was for these reasons that he would like to have the pleasure and the privilege of proposing Mr. D. M. Watson as a worthy successor to Mr. Beggs. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it was necessary for him to dilate upon Mr. Watson's qualifications for the position. They all knew him for a very long time. He had now been a member of the Council for something like eighteen years, so that he was very thoroughly acquainted with the working of the Society, and he had proved his ability in the interests of the Society upon many occasions. (Hear, hear.) Amongst all Mr. Watson's excellent attributes there were just two which stood out as peculiarly fitting him for the position of treasurer—he was a very thorough business man, and he was a champion of accuracy. He had very much pleasure indeed in proposing Mr. Watson as successor to Mr. Beggs.

MR. SMITH, seconding, said he had very much pleasure in endorsing every word the President had said. He was sure Mr. Watson would fill the office with distinction.

DR. WALSH said they could not possibly make a better appointment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Watson was unanimously elected, amidst applause.

THE PRESIDENT congratulated Mr. Watson very heartily, and said they all trusted he would have a long and very happy tenure of office. (Applause.)

MR. WATSON, in returning thanks, said he could not tell how much he appreciated being placed in the position of hon. treasurer, which was really one of the most responsible, if not the most responsible, posts in the gift of the Council. In following Mr. Beggs he would have his work cut out for him. He (Mr. Watson) would try to carry out the duties as nearly as possible in the same way as Mr. Beggs had done. He thanked them very much indeed for giving him that further evidence of their belief in his capacity. (Applause.)

THE RETIRING TREASURER

DR. WALSH proposed that a hearty vote of thanks be conveyed to Mr. Beggs for the manner in which he had carried out the duties of treasurer of the Society for the past eighteen years, and that the Council regretted that they were losing his services not alone as treasurer, but also as a member of the Council. He said the Council should register their appreciation of what Mr. Beggs had done for the Society. He had carried out the duties of treasurer in a perfect manner. He (Dr. Walsh) thought it was only right that it should be recorded in their annals that they expressed officially their appreciation of the work he had done for the Society, and their very great regret that he was not alone resigning the office of treasurer but was leaving the Council and leaving the country. He was certain the Council and the country also would be the poorer for the loss of Mr. Beggs.

MR. DIGGES seconded, and said he would like to say how properly the accounts had been kept during the time that Mr. Lee and himself had been auditing them.

The resolution was passed unanimously, and the President said he had very much pleasure in conveying it to Mr. Beggs.

MR. BEGGS returned thanks.

ELECTIONS

The following were elected as members:—

Mr. C. L. Brodrick, Ph.C., the Atheneum Medical Hall; Miss N. E. Brown, Ph.C., 139, St. Stephen's Green, W., Dublin; Mr. R. B. Brown, Ph.C., 139, St. Stephen's Green W., Dublin; Mr. A. F. Collins, Ph.C., Rathfarnham Pharmacy, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin; Mr. L. Hutchinson, Ph.C., 69, The Quay, Waterford; Mr. H. S. Misssteel, Ph.C., 68, Upper Clanbrassil Street, Dublin; Mr. W. J. Stevenson, Ph.C., 27 Ashley Avenue, Lisburn Road, Belfast; and Mr. S. Whelan, Ph.C., 58 St. Patrick Street, Cork. Mr. D. M. Honeyman, R.D., 34 Baden Powell Street, Old Park Road, Belfast, was elected as an Associate Druggist.

Association Affairs

London.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the London County Pharmaceutical Association took place on July 18 at 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Mr. W. E. D. Shirliff (President) in the chair. The Secretary reported that T. W. Cleave and J. E. Lockyer had been appointed to represent the South-East London Chemists' Association in place of Messrs. Foster and Siddle. The appointment of officers and sub-committees for the ensuing year was adjourned to the next meeting on September 19. Regarding the indemnity offer made by an insurance company a letter from the Retail Pharmacists' Union satisfied the Committee that there is no cheaper indemnity than that afforded through the R.P.U. The R.P.U. provides the same cover as that offered by the particular insurance company for less than a third of the premium. The Committee further discussed the Shop Assistants and Small Shopkeepers' (Facilities) Bill. The Committee are supporting the organisations which are opposing the Bill. The reports of the London Pharmaceutical Committee for the months of June and July were adopted. Mr. J. Smith, of Gray's Inn Road, was appointed to audit the accounts for the year 1921-22.

Portsmouth.—The annual meeting of the Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association was held on July 12, Mr. A. B. Sparrow presiding. The report of the treasurer (Mr. W. L. Egerton) showed a surplus on the year's working and grants of £3 3s. to the Benevolent Fund and £2 2s. to the Orphan Fund were voted. The Secretary, Mr. F. H. Ruoff, said the Association was in a flourishing condition. There had been a large influx of new members, and the past year's programme would compare favourably with any of its predecessors. The offices were filled by re-election. Mr. Francis was elected to the Entertainment Committee. The President, Mr. Sparrow, and other officers were accorded votes of thanks.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Leamington.—At the Retail Pharmacists' Union (Warwickshire Branch) meeting, held recently, the Shop Assistants and Small Shopkeepers (Facilities) Bill was discussed, and members undertook to approach their Parliamentary representatives on the subject.

Leicester.—The first annual meeting of the Leicester and Leicestershire Branch of the Retail Pharmacists Union was held on July 12, the chairman (Mr. Goodess) presiding. The secretary reported satisfactory progress sheet would be better than the present one, which however, was satisfactory. The local window-dressing result was announced as follows: 1st prize, Mr. W. Williamson, 87.33 per cent.; 2nd prize, Mr. R. J. Dickson, 85 per cent.; 3rd prize, Mr. Langham, 79 per cent. The judges mentioned that the displays submitted were good, but numbers not so great as the previous years. They hoped that proprietors would co-operate more with their assistants in display-making, seeing that they get the advantages of increased sales. It was decided to become affiliated to the Leicester Chamber of Trade. It was resolved that local members of Parliament be informed in regard to the Shop Assistants and Small Shopkeepers' (Facilities) Bill that it would be impossible to carry out Insurance Dispensing contracts if retail shops had to be closed at 5 p.m. Election of officers for the ensuing year were as follows: *Chairman*, Mr. G. E. Marfitt; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. A. E. Young; *Treasurer*, Mr. F. G. Blockley; *Secretary*, Mr. H. A. Martin; *Committee*, Messrs. Ward, H. Clarke, Wilby Goodess, Spiers, Dennis, Barker, and F. H. Clark.

West Ham.—The Retail Pharmacists' Union, West Ham Branch, met on July 10, when the Shop Assistants and Small Shopkeepers (Facilities) Bill was discussed. It was unanimously agreed that a letter be sent to each M.P. in the district, protesting against the Bill, and pointing out that the bulk of a chemist's business is between six and eight in the evening.

NITRE-PAPER upon which lavender flowers have been sprinkled is suggested by a correspondent as a suitable fumigant for ridding rooms of flies.

Society of Chemical Industry

The forty-first annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry was held in Glasgow, from July 4 to 11, under the presidency of Professor R. F. Ruttan. There were also present Dr. E. Hendrick, New York, the envoy of the American section; Colonel W. R. Lang, University of Toronto; Mr. F. E. Cornell, Montreal; Professor L. F. Goodwin, Queen's University, Kingston; Mr. A. Lucas, director of the Government Laboratory, Cairo; Messrs. H. Wigglesworth and J. V. N. Dorr, New York; Mr. A. E. Gibbs, Philadelphia; Mr. H. A. Galt, Ohio; Messrs. W. J. Craig and A. G. Byard, from Spain; and Mr. J. H. Marshall, from Switzerland.

The Lord Provost extended a welcome to the Society to the city, and referred to the importance of the chemical industries to Glasgow. He also alluded to the status of chemical science at the University. The President, in reply, said that Glasgow, known throughout the Empire as a great seat of chemical industry, had been a pioneer in the establishment of the bichromate industry, sugar refining, the distillation of shale, and the manufacture of chemical plant. The names of Joseph Black, Tennant, Kelvin and Ramsay were indissolubly connected with Glasgow.

ANNUAL REPORT

It was stated that the number of members is now 5,270, as compared with 5,654 last year. Of the 37 deaths recorded, ten were original members. Dr. E. F. Armstrong, F.R.S., Warrington, was nominated to the presidency, in succession to Professor Ruttan, who, with Dr. H. Levinstein, Professor G. T. Morgan, F.R.S., and Mr. S. J. Pentecost, has been nominated a Vice-President. A new section of the Society has been formed in South Wales, with headquarters at Cardiff. It is proposed to hold a dinner in London each year that the annual meeting takes place in the provinces or in one of the overseas sections. Owing to the resignation of Dr. C. A. Keane, Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, M.P., has been elected to the federal council for pure and applied chemistry, and Mr. Julian Baker and Mr. F. H. Carr were appointed representatives of the Society upon a standing committee to be set up by the National Physical Laboratory to deal with the standardisation of scientific glassware and kindred problems. The President of the Society was invited to join the general committee of the British Empire Exhibition, 1924. The report was unanimously adopted.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The balance-sheet for 1921 showed an excess of income of £3,747 11s. over expenditure. The treasurer called attention to the important contribution made to the Society's expenses (which related chiefly to the "Journal" and sectional expenses) by the advertising department. The revenue received from advertisements had reduced the expenses per member from approximately £5 7s. to 22 16s. On the proposition of Dr. S. Miall, seconded by Mr. F. H. Carr, the financial statement was adopted.

Presidential Address

Dr. Ruttan, after expressing appreciation of the honour conferred on himself and the Canadian sections by his election to the presidency, spoke of the stimulating effect that last year's meeting in Montreal had had on the interest in chemistry throughout Canada and the United States. After reference to the international organisation of science, the President proceeded to outline the development of scientific and industrial research. An advisory council for this purpose was established in Great Britain in 1915, and furnished a model for other portions of the Empire. He then traced the various movements which had developed in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Canada, and went on to consider more closely the value of research in works and in universities to national progress. Research, he considered, in both pure and applied science, should become one of the accepted responsibilities of the State, and the necessary financial support should be given with the same degree of certainty, permanency, and freedom from politics that is accorded other enterprises of a vital national character. It is generally recognised on both sides of the Atlantic that the permanent success of an industry, especially a chemical

industry, depends upon its ability to command a sufficient supply of knowledge especially directed towards the improvement of its methods and products. Professor Ruttan gave a few quotations (from an article recently published in America) which he considered puts research in its place among the activities of an industry. "Industrial research must justify itself in economics." "Research chemists cannot be employed if results do not show a profit." "The prime object of business is the making of money and, if research work is to maintain its proper place in business, it must be conducted so that it will more than pay its way." The President went on to point out that the value of a research laboratory, working on pure theory and on the fundamental sciences associated with the industry, is essentially cumulative. The results, at first nebulous and suggestive, later become definite and more and more available. The time factor in this type of research is a most serious obstacle in the way of general introduction by commercial organisations. Dr. Mees states, as the result of his experience in the organisation of industrial research: "Most men acquainted with fundamental industrial research work consider that five years is the earliest date at which any considerable results can be expected from a newly-established research laboratory and that the development of really new material in considerable quantities, so that it will have an effect upon the industry as a whole, cannot be looked for in less than ten years' consecutive work." This type of industrial research could not be seriously considered by individuals or firms from a business point of view.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN INDUSTRIES AND UNIVERSITIES

The attempts to obtain satisfactory co-operation between industries and universities since the war have proved a very qualified success; many schemes have been suggested and tried on the American continent as well as in the Empire, and, except in isolated cases, the universities have not proven of any great or permanent assistance to the manufacturer. Successful collaboration occurs when the problem is one quickly solved and which can be handed over to the factory in a completed form ready for commercial development. Such conditions are rare. Most industrial problems require continuity of study by the same investigators and along the same line of research extending over a long period, and call for special apparatus, often of a kind unsuitable to a university building. It is further recognised in factory practice that the inventor of a process or substance should himself carry it through the semi-commercial stage and be able, by his experience, to meet the new conditions and difficulties of large-scale operations. Many of the universities of England, Canada, and the United States are situated in industrial centres, in very intimate relations with the industries of the place, and naturally identify themselves with the needs of these industries. They find on the spot the subjects for research and also frequently an opportunity of trying out their ideas in factory practice. Co-operation between the factory and the university in this way is highly desirable and decidedly to the advantage of the university. Research in the abstract sciences and the study of their applications are not incompatible. The universities should be chiefly the training ground for research men. The undergraduate is frequently so fully occupied during his regular course in acquiring a knowledge of the essentials of his science that he cannot acquire originality in meeting new conditions or that independence of thought and intellectual dexterity which comes from the result of being thrown on his own experience. University researches are specially designed for training advanced students in principles and habits of work which underlie all research. Capacity for research is the valuable product the countries of the Empire expect from the scientific departments of the universities. Therefore any State system designed to develop industrial research should especially consider the needs of the universities. A State-endowed research institute would aid British science by encouraging research along the border lines between the sciences. The associated development in the same organisation of abstract and applied science in closest contact with each other is the most recent stage in the evolution of the problem. We find a movement on all sides towards this end. A few of the more

advanced type of industrial laboratories in England and America retain men gifted with vision and scientific imagination, who are advancing our knowledge, for instance, of such an academic problem as the ultimate constitution of matter. Dr. Ruttan then referred to the activities of the Bureau of Standards at Washington and the recently extended field of usefulness of the National Physical Laboratory in this country. To ensure permanence and inspire confidence among men of science a national research institute should be administered by a single responsible body, incorporated if possible so as to encourage private benefaction and with an assured endowment.

On the proposition of Dr. E. F. Armstrong, President-elect, a vote of thanks was accorded to the President for his address.

MESSEL LECTURE AND ANNUAL DINNER

The inaugural lecture in memory of the late Dr. Rudolph Messel was delivered by Professor H. E. Armstrong (see *C. & D.*, July 15, p. 87), and entitled "Rhapsodies culled from the Thionic Epos, including a Discussion on the Conditions determinative of Chemical Interchange." The annual dinner was held in the Grosvenor Restaurant on July 5. Dr. Ruttan, who presided, in the course of his reply to the toast of "The Society," urged that renewed efforts should be made to emancipate chemists from the domination of German reference books. The domination by Germany of the reference shelves in the scientific libraries of the world has been an important factor in attracting graduate students to German universities, and thus inculcating to a certain extent the universities of the Empire with the German method. It is essential that we should be in possession of English summaries of the chemical literature of the past seven years at the earliest possible date.

HISTORY OF GLYCERIN DISTILLATION

Among the other papers read was one, before the Chemical Engineering Group, entitled "The Historical Development of the Distillation of Glycerin," by Mr. T. H. Gray. The author first referred to Scheele's "sweet principle of fats" (1779) obtained by digesting lead oxide with olive oil, and then alluded to the various processes and patents subsequently invented, the latest being that of the Société Française des Glycérines (No. 125,574 of 1919). The plant is designed to work without the use of free steam. Crude glycerin at 180° C. is passed in an atomised state by means of suitable jets from one vessel to another vessel or still of higher vacuum. Steam coils maintain the temperature at about 180°, and condensers and pump are used as required.

Insurance Act Dispensing

A Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

Reports from Local Centres

ENGLAND

Lancashire Prescription Bureau.—At a meeting of the Lancashire (No. 4) Prescription Bureau, held at Bolton recently, the suggestion that the Lancashire and Liverpool formularies should be revised and combined was adjourned. By the next conference, to be held at Kendal, it is expected that the Panel and Insurance Committees will have considered the subject. The question of schedule "A" was also deferred. The secretary further reported that the joint committee set up, representative of the various organisations of pharmacists, hospital staffs, manufacturers, etc., to fix tables and specifications for bandages, surgical dressings, etc., supplied under the National Health Insurance Act to insured persons, had now reported their findings, and he understood that the Ministry would shortly make regulations providing for the standardising of the articles. With regard to the cost of prescriptions in each of the ten constituent areas, the following are the figures from 1916 to 1921: The general average for 1916 was 5.74d.; 1917, 6.18d.; 1918, 7.43d.; 1919, 8.17d.; 1920, 10.08d.; 1921, 9.57d. The average cost per insured person was: 1916, 15.97d.; 1917, 16.79d.; 1918, 22.39d.; 1919, 22.73d.; 1920, 28.82d.; 1921, 26.75d.

The number of prescriptions dispensed were 1,189,387 (Bolton heading the list with 223,499); the ingredient prices amounted to £20,576; the dispensing fees totalled £26,870; the average ingredient price per prescription was 4.15d.; the average dispensing fee per prescription 5.42d., or a total of 9.57d. The number of scripts received for December last year was 104,334, as against 83,653, the average for the last six years; and the comparisons for January and February were: January, 1922, 137,173, against 88,248; February, 1922, 121,453, against 89,992.

Middlesex.—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee, held on July 12, Mr. Herbert Skinner was re-elected *Chairman* and Mr. Andrew as *Vice-Chairman*, with Mr. Hugo Wolff as *Secretary* and Mr. Humphrey as *Supervisor*. The draft annual report was submitted and approved, and the report received from the Checking Department (*C. & D.*, July 15, p. 93).

N.E. Pricing Bureau.—As a result of an investigation to ascertain if any reduction would be made in the expenses of the North-East Midland Pricing Bureau, it was decided that any decrease in staff would act prejudicially upon efficiency, and that at the present time no opportunity for retrenchment presents itself. The expenditure for the current year is estimated at £2,905, the number of prescriptions 1,974,000.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—At a recent meeting of the Northumberland Insurance Committee, the Pharmaceutical Committee lodged a protest against the reduction in the dispensing fees. It was recommended that the clerk forward the protest to the Ministry of Health, with an intimation that, while fully recognising the necessity for economy, the Committee, in view of the remuneration allowed to chemists, did not consider the time opportune for a reduction in the dispensing fees paid to pharmacists. This recommendation was adopted.

Worcester.—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee there was considerable discussion on a proposed formulary. Mr. A. T. Saundar said that he, as branch secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, had been unable to comply with the regulations because he could not get a quorum. He said the Union made these regulations not with the Committee, but with the Ministry of Health, and the Union took the same view as the Panel Committee that the Insurance Committee had no power in this matter. If the Committee had not treated him with contempt, and the Chairman had treated his complaints a little more considerably, he (the speaker) might be inclined to put himself out of the way to do as the Committee wished. The Chairman (Mr. R. R. Fairbairn) said that he could only deal with Mr. Saundar as a member of the Committee. If he had any complaint to make, the matter would be dealt with. He said that Mr. Saundar had not been treated with contempt. He suggested that the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees relied upon a letter written by the Ministry of Health to the Warwickshire Insurance Committee, but it did not free the Panel Committee from any obligation to inform the Insurance Committee. The Chairman afterwards moved: "That unless they received the formulary within seven days the Committee inform the Pricing Bureau that the Committee had not yet received the details of the formulary, and that the Bureau should not recognise it until it heard further from the Committee." He hoped the medical men and the chemists were not going to tell the Committee that they had sent a copy to some foreign body and the Ministry of Health, and therefore it was not necessary to send a copy to the Committee. The trouble was prompted by the desire of certain medical men in the city to avoid any control or criticism by the Insurance Committee. He resented very strongly the suggestion that he or the Committee had ever treated the chemists or doctors with anything in the way of contempt. The Chairman's motion was then agreed to. The report of the Pricing Bureau showed that the number of prescriptions for the quarter ended March 31 was 19,780, compared with 13,700 in the previous quarter. The average cost of the prescription was 10.82d.

MARRIAGES

HOLDSWORTH—SOUTH.—At Bulawayo, on June 22, Harold S. Holdsworth, Elisabethville, Congo (Holdsworth, Travis & Co., chemists), to Dulcie Havegal, daughter of Mr. O. W. South, Bulawayo. Mr. and Mrs. Holdsworth are visiting England for their honeymoon.

JONES—IRELAND.—At Trinity Presbyterian Church, Bristol, on July 11, Christopher Vaughan Jones, chemist and druggist, elder son of Mr. Penrhyn Vaughan Jones, chemist and druggist, Southport, to Hannah Louise Ireland, chemist and druggist, younger daughter of Mr. J. Ireland, 76, Belmont Road, St. Andrew's Park, Bristol.

RAMSAY-WHITBY.—At Manchester Cathedral, on July 17, by the Rev. Canon V. Davis, Gerald David Ramsay, chemist and druggist, elder son of Mr. J. D. Ramsay, late of Halifax, to Lucy H. Whitby, only daughter of Mr. John Whitby, chemist and druggist, late of Bridge Street, Warrington.

DEATHS

HOLTON.—At the home of his eldest grand-daughter in Norwich, on July 12, Mr. John Henry Holton, Ph.C., aged 75. While playing chess Mr. Holton had a seizure, and never regained consciousness. He carried on business for some time at Grimethorpe, Sheffield; on his retirement in 1916 he disposed of the pharmacy to Mr. A. R. Powell. Mr. Holton was known to pharmacists all over the United Kingdom as the representative of Beatson, Clark & Co., Ltd., medical-glass manufacturers, Rotherham, whom he faithfully served for over thirty years. The funeral took place on July 17 at Fakenham, Norfolk, where Mr. Holton's eldest son, Mr. J. C. Holton, chemist and druggist, has a pharmacy.

KENNEDY.—At 2 Beechwood Avenue, Finchley, London, N., on July 17, Mr. William Alexander Kennedy, late cinchona planter, Government of Bengal, aged sixty-six.

WALDRON.—At 79, Broad Street, Hanley, on July 2, Mr. John Henry Waldron, chemist and druggist, aged sixty.

PERSONALITIES

MR. HUNTER.—late of Lennox, Ltd., Bulawayo, has joined the staff of Holdsworth & Travis, Elisabethville, Congo.

MR. PHILIP F. ROWSELL. F.C.S., Mayor of Exeter, unveiled a war memorial cross at the Higher Cemetery, Exeter, on July 13.

A RACE at Newmarket has been won by the jockey Ingham, who, we gather, is the son of Mr. W. L. Ingham, chemist and druggist, Penge, London, S.E.

AT a recent meeting of the Provincial Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Kent Freemasons, Mr. A. E. Hobbs, J.P., Ph.C., Tunbridge Wells, was appointed D.C.

MR. J. C. DRUMMOND. D.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C., F.C.S., has been appointed to the chair of bio-chemistry in the University of London, tenable at University College.

MR. G. W. GIBSON. chemist and druggist, formerly secretary and chairman of the Public Pharmacists' Association, has been elected President of the London Manx Society.

MR. L. W. BILLINGTON. chemist and druggist, secretary of the Public Pharmacists' Association, is leaving institutional work to take up an appointment in commercial pharmacy.

MR. HENRY C. MEYRICK. Ph.C., has resigned the position of representative of Areco, Ltd., manufacturing perfumers, London and Paris, and has returned to retail pharmacy.

MR. EVAN JENKINS. chemist and druggist, Mayor of Faversham, has been elected a Vice-President of the local

chamber of commerce, and Mr. J. T. T. Rolfe, chemist and druggist, a member of the committee.

ALDERMAN J. R. BIRKETT. chemist and druggist, Mayor of Moiccambe, has been presented by the Corporation with a silver tankard and case of pipes, and Mrs. Birkett with a silver chain bag, in recognition of services to the borough, of which Alderman Birkett has been Mayor several times.

WILLS

MR. JOHN OLIVER THOMAS. chemist and druggist, 13 Fernwood Avenue, Streatham, who died on May 24, left £865 18s. 7d.

MR. JAMES HARRISON RAW. chemist and druggist, 19, Greenbank Road, Darlington, who died on June 4, left estate of the gross value of £2,477 2s. 2d., with net personality £2,058 8s. 8d.

MR. WILLIAM SALVADOR CURPHEY. 19, Canfield Gardens, London, N.W., late chief inspector of alkali works, who died on April 25, left estate of the gross value of £2,486 10s. 10d., with net personality £2,132 17s. 3d.

MR. ALFRED LAMBERT. Netherleigh, Hillfield Road, Redhill, senior partner of French & Plucknett, produce brokers, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., who died on May 29, left £35,519. He gives £1,000 to the London Commercial Sale Rooms Benevolent Fund.

MR. ALFRED EDWIN SADLER. J.P., Sand Hall, Ulverston, joint managing director of Sadler & Co., Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Middlesbrough, who died on April 24, left estate of the gross value of £7,953 3s., with net personality £7,253 3s. Letters of administration have been granted to his nephew, Mr. Stanley Aubrey Sadler, chemist, Hummersknott, Darlington.

MR. JAMES PETRIE KAY. chemist and druggist, 52 Forest Road, Aberdeen, late senior partner in Davidson & Kay, Aberdeen, who died on April 6, left personal property of the value of £8,820 6s. 9d., of which £2,000 is the estimated interests in Davidson & Kay and £4,947 the proceeds of his life policy. The executors are his sons, Harvey George Kay, 205 Union Street, Aberdeen, Charles James Kay, 59 Cecil Street, Glasgow, and Fredk. William Kay, Aberdeen, and Alexander Wilson, Aberdeen.

MR. JAMES SPILSBURY. F.I.C., Ph.C., The Nook, 100 Wake Green Road, Moseley, who died on April 18, left estate of the gross value of £27,309 0s. 9d., with net personality £25,595 3s. 3d. Probate of his will has been granted to his son, Mr. Bernard Henry Spilsbury, M.B., B.Ch., pathologist, 31 Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood, London, N.W., and Mr. Sydney William Morgan, solicitor. The testator left £2,000 each to his four children, Bernard Henry, Leonard Joy, Constance Marion, and Gertrude Edith, his household and personal effects and consumable stores to his children in equal shares, £50 to Sydney William Morgan, and the residue of his property to his children in equal shares.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. M. BURNS. chemist and druggist (from Squire & Sons, Ltd.), has opened a pharmacy at 152 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

MR. FREDERIC R. ELLIS. F.C.S., chemist and druggist, 66 Charlwood Street, London, S.W.1, is opening a new pharmacy at 122 Coldharbour Road, Redland, Bristol.

MR. A. M. CUMMING. Eccles (late with D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., London), has acquired the pharmacy hitherto carried on at 218, Manningham Lane, Bradford, by Mr. F. C. Milnes, which will in future be known as The Belle Vue Pharmacy.

Trade Notes

STONE JARS.—Hunt's, Ltd., 33, Henry Street, Liverpool, offer all kinds of plain and wickered stone bottles and jars.

NUCTONE, a new hair restorer, retailing at 6s. 6d. per bottle, is advertised in this issue. The names of the wholesale houses who stock the article are given.

APOLLO LIQUORICE JUICE, a high-class pharmaceutical article, is advertised in this issue by Macandrews & Forbes, Ltd., 65, South Molton Street, London, W.I.

EMBOSSED SEALS.—Dennison Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 52, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, invite applications for samples of embossed seals and labels in which the company specialises.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, send us a copy of the July issue of their quarterly price list of specialities, packed goods, druggists' sundries and patent medicines. The list, we are informed, is now in its fifty-first year of publication, and is practically of the same size as originally issued. The present issue, however, has been re-set, and fresh illustrations by modern processes inserted.

ELECTRICAL CATALOGUE.—In view of the great interest which is being taken in wireless telegraphy and telephony the new list (A/23) issued by Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Frederick Road, Pendleton, Manchester, will attract attention. It contains particulars of many electrical novelties, and a section is devoted to wireless requirements. Crystal receiving sets are priced from £2 10s., and valve sets from £11 5s. for a single valve set. The list will be sent on request. The company is prepared to supply specifications and estimates for all kinds of wireless equipments.

ARECO, LTD., 50, Scrutton Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., call attention to an advertising campaign which has begun in connection with Aréco oxygen powder, and Aréco oxygen cream. The feature of the scheme upon which £40,000 is being spent, is a distribution of coupons which entitle the customer to reduced prices for the Aréco specialities. Millions of these coupons are being distributed at seaside resorts, and in addition a series of entertainments to advertise the preparations is to be organised weekly by the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., until September 8. Chemists are asked to send for particulars of the scheme and the new price list.

MOUNT EVEREST PHOTOGRAPHS.—On the morning when the tragic news was announced of the result of the final attempt on Mount Everest by the members of the 1922 Expedition, the parcel of which a photograph is given



here reached the head offices of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C. Protected by a succession of coverings was a tin case containing two negatives and a report from Captain Noel, the photographer to the Mount Everest Expedition, some of whose wonderful pictures of the mountain have already appeared in the press. This parcel had travelled from the Expedition's main base camp on Rongbuk Glacier. The negatives it contained showed a general view of the camp with Mount Everest in the background, and a near view of Captain Noel developing 10,000 feet of kinema film with "Rytol." The entire outfit of chemicals for photography had been entrusted to Burroughs Wellcome & Co. as the result of the experience of the 1921 Expedition with "Tabloid" photographic chemicals. Captain Noel's report of photography carried out at the main base camp fully justifies the choice of photographic materials.

Westminster Wisdom

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative
COCAINE MANUFACTURE

Mr. Lyle asked the Home Secretary, on July 18, how much cocaine is produced in this country; whether an accurate record of it is kept; how much is consumed here and how much is exported; and whether the traffic in cocaine is most in imported cocaine or home-produced cocaine.

Mr. Shortt replied that no cocaine is produced in this country.

SYNTHETIC PERFUME IN SOAP

Sir T. Bramson asked the President of the Board of Trade, on July 17, whether he is aware that quantities of toilet soaps are being imported into England containing synthetic perfume and dye materials upon which no duties are collected, but that when it is desired to import the substances separately for the use of British manufacturers they are either prohibited or duty is demanded on them; and whether he will consider the desirability in such cases of admitting these substances free of all duty.

Mr. Baldwin replied that he was aware of the facts referred to in the first part of the question. Legislation would be required to give effect to the proposal made in the last part; and he did not see his way to introduce a measure for that purpose.

INSURANCE DISPENSING.

Sir John Leigh, on July 19, asked the Minister of Health if he will state what, if any, precautions are taken against the supply of drugs and medicines of inferior quality to panel patients by retail chemists; and is he aware that such patients are frequently informed that they can have drugs and medicines of superior quality by paying for them.

Sir Alfred Mond replied: Tests are made from time to time to ensure that prescriptions are correctly dispensed and severe penalties have been imposed in cases where chemists have supplied drugs of a kind different from that ordered by the doctor. As regards the latter part of the question, if the hon. member will give the particulars of any cases in which such statements have been made, whether by practitioners or chemists, which have been brought to his notice I will have inquiry made with a view to disciplinary action if the facts can be established.

FINANCE BILL.

During the report stage of the Finance Bill in the House of Commons on July 12, a new clause was brought up by Mr. Kiley, which proposed that the duty improperly collected under Section 11 and 12 of the Safeguarding of Industries Act should be repaid. In moving that the clause be read a second time, Mr. Kiley mentioned that a well-known manufacturer of infants' food had paid £3,000 duty on a commodity required in the manufacture of the food, and had been unable to get a refund, although a competent authority has decided that the Board of Customs had no right to collect the money. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his reply, said that it would in most cases be impossible to find the man to whom the duty should be repaid, as the commodity may have changed hands several times. The Solicitor-General, who also replied, said it would be impossible to trace the individual articles and decide if they were those upon which duty had been paid. In some cases it might be done, but the tax cannot be applied in some cases and not in others. The principle, if adopted, would also have to be carried out in the case of articles like gas mantles which were not included in the schedule but should have been, according to the Referee's decision.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

A/137. Comfortis	L/187. "Selby" red lead
B/77. Freer's Lysol (present address)	M/197. "Milky-way" feeders
D/37. Dr. Fabret's "Gizo-therm"	M/37. "Marine" or "Murexien" stone preservative
E/177. Luthol tooth paste	M/47. "Famel" acid-proof tins
H/77. Lea's oro-nasal respirators	ware
	S/187. "Thinzu" tablets

Observations and Reflections

By Krayser II.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference

which opens at Nottingham on July 24 will be the fifty-ninth of the series of meetings held under this name, and the last, I presume, that will be held under the original constitution. Had the meetings been continued without change for another year the Conference would have been able to celebrate its Diamond Jubilee with an *éclat* that will hardly be possible under the new conditions, but it may be congratulated upon having existed so long upon a perfectly free and independent footing. That it has done more than the Society itself to further the cause of pharmacy as a science, or, if the term be deemed more appropriate, as an art, would not be an extravagant proposition; but without making what the Scottish divinity student who was asked to name the minor prophets called "inveedious distinctions," we may say that nothing in the history of British pharmacy does us more honour than this annual Conference. There were jealousies and heart-burnings at its inception; but it speedily justified itself, and has been a source of mingled pride and pleasure to the craft ever since. It has this year as worthy a President in Professor Greenish as it has ever had, and his address which will have something of the character of a swan-song, will, I do not doubt, be worthy of the occasion. I am sorry to see that offers of scientific papers are coming in so slowly, but there is time yet for a sufficient number to uphold the character of the Conference. It will be a great pity if the question of the future of the Conference is allowed to overshadow its proper work, though we can scarcely wonder if it does so.

Dr. Furlong,

in his reply to my note on the abuse of tobacco, does not stick to the point. What I challenged was his assertion not that tobacco-smoking, even to excess, is much more widespread than self-doping with cocaine, but that the effect of overdoses of tobacco or alcohol is "much worse" than that of opium or cocaine when taken habitually or in excess. I venture to say that my point was made perfectly plain, and I do not consider that what Dr. Furlong now says is an answer to it. I venture, indeed, to go a little further now than I did before in opposition to his views. Tobacco-smoking is almost a universal habit; it is as common among doctors as among laymen. Doctors and laymen alike, no doubt, often smoke more than is good for them. How is it that doctors persist in the habit if it is as pernicious as Dr. Furlong says? How is it that its evil effects, if worse than those of cocaine, are so much less obvious? How is it that smokers can break off the habit so much more easily than the victims of opium or cocaine? Till these questions are answered I must continue to hold Dr. Furlong guilty of exaggeration.

The Tablespoonfuls v. Tablespoonsful

controversy naturally suggests a consideration of the spoon as a measure of medicine. The capacity of spoons of every denomination varies greatly, that of tablespoonfuls which I have tested this morning from a little over three drachms to six drachms, or rather more; the average capacity of teaspoonfuls is much nearer two drachms than one drachm. Our spoons have evidently grown in size in the course of years. Culpeper (1654) and Alleyne (1733) both give the capacity of "spoonful" (*cochlearie*) as "half an ounce in syrups; in distilled waters three drachms." Brookes (1773) gives it as half an ounce. None of them mentions teaspoonfuls at all, nor do their tablespoons correspond exactly with the Roman *cochlearie*, which, according to Adams, was equal to the *ligula*, containing (says Littleton) three drachms and a scruple (*quarta poro cyathi*). The Romans, however, had another measure named *cochlearium*, which Littleton defines as "the least measure of liquid things, the twelfth part of cyathus, a spoonful," and here we come

at last to our teaspoonful, for the *cyathus*, according to Galen, held twelve drachms. That we should still use terms originally so different in signification from their present meaning does no credit to our commonsense, and reminds us of what Culpeper says of the College's "antick way of Mensuration," which is "as certain as the Weathercock." I saw recently a prescription in which Easton's syrup was the active ingredient; the dose ordered was "a teaspoonful," the patient being a child of seven. She was being given about double the dose intended.

The Insertion of a Hyphen

between "table" and "spoon" in the compound word "tablespoonful" is not only unnecessary but undesirable, not to say incorrect. Even in "tablespoon" the hyphen, once universally used, is not now, strictly speaking, necessary, the word being so often written without it as to have become familiar in that form, and it is generally held that the hyphen should not be used when it is not necessary. But the case against the use of the hyphen is much stronger when "ful" is added. We have then a new compound which demands different treatment, all its three elements being in equally close combination. In "tablespoon" "table" signifies not only the size of the spoon, but its use at table; in "tablespoonful" it signifies the size of the spoon only. Hence it is that while "table-spoon" is often hyphenated "tablespoonful" is not, and, so far as my knowledge goes, never has been, a fact which taken alone rules out the hyphen. Custom is the rule here as in most grammatical questions. "Handmaiden" used once to be written with a hyphen, but nobody would dream of so writing it now; "hand-made," on the contrary, would look queer without its hyphen.

Now that Railway Rates

are being reduced, it is to be hoped that parcel post rates will follow suit. I am surprised that mere vigorous and general protests have not hitherto been made against the prohibitive charges for this service, charges as injurious to the department itself as to the public it is supposed to serve. I am aware that argument with a Government department is a very one-sided business, especially when the Government has a mechanical majority behind it in the House of Commons; but what Lancashire cotton-spinners can do ought to be possible to any important section of the community, and this is a matter of great importance to all tradesmen and to their customers all over the country. To pharmacists, whose business is mainly in small parcels, it is of peculiar importance, and an opportunity now offers of pressing it upon the Post Office authorities with exceptional effect.

I am Heartily Glad

to see the letter of "Facio." The habit of borrowing galenicals, he speaks of, is one to be deprecated most strongly, whether it is due to laziness, as he suggests, or to more sordid motive. I should like to say that in the note he refers to I did not mean to suggest that the preparation prescribed might have been procured from a neighbouring chemist, but that one of its ingredients, which is not a very stable article, might have been so procured, if the man to whom the prescription was taken did not happen to have it in stock. Any chemist who makes a practice of sending to a neighbour for preparations he is equally able to make for himself! had better put up his shutters at once.

MINE'S A TALCUM.—Evidence was submitted to the Prohibition Department in Washington by its local office in Chicago, which showed that in some cases certain retail druggists had each filled as many as 200 prescriptions for whisky in one month without having on file a single legitimate official prescription blank. When the prohibition law first went into effect, permits were issued to practically all of the saloon keepers in Chicago who were forced out of business, and who opened "talcum powder" drug stores.

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PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting efficient agents who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instance free. Pamphlets gratis.

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Editorial Articles

Meddlesomeness

We are afraid we must put down some of the well-meant efforts of certain busy-bodies which increase the embarrassments of the drug-trade as pure meddlesomeness. We refer particularly to the position in regard to interpretations of the regulations made under the Dangerous Drugs Act. Sometime ago an official body, which ought to have known better, wrote to the Home Office suggesting that the percentages referred to in the Regulations were "weight in volume," and the Home Office agreed. While it is correct to state that "weight in volume" is employed in pharmacy as a convenience, medicines being administered by measure, it is another matter to state that that is what is intended in the Regulations made under the Dangerous Drugs Act. There cannot be a true percentage between weight and volume, and, as no definition is given in the Regulations, it is obvious that a true percentage—weight in weight—must be implied.

We learn, however, that the Home Office has informed the importer of a well-known proprietary article, which contains less than the statutory percentage of heroin, that the article is regarded as being within the Regulations, and that import licences will be required in future. Again, in regard to pulv. ipecac. co., which is exempted from the Regulations, we hear that the Home Office, in letters to manufacturers and to a chemist, have stated that the exemption only applies to the powder so long as it is not mixed with other medicinal articles—an interpretation of the Regulations which is quite uncalled for. Pulv. ipecac. co. is unconditionally exempted in the Regulations, and limiting conditions can only be imposed by an amendment of the Regulations made in the manner provided by the Statutory Rules and Orders Act. The Home Office has no right, by an *obiter dictum*, to add pulv. ipecac. co. to the Regulations. The fact is our Home Office has all along bungled in the interpretation of the Hague Convention (the International Opium Convention, 1912). The Dangerous Drugs Act has laid down limits of strength which exceed those agreed to in the Convention. Other nations who signed the Convention are making laws in accordance with the International agreement. The consequence of the difference in limits between this country and the Continent is that exporters and importers have the difficulties of carrying on business very much increased. For instance, in those countries on the Continent which have adhered exactly to the limits laid down in the Hague Convention, preparations containing 1 in 500 of morphine or 1 in 1,000 of cocaine or heroin are outside the laws regulating the sale of these drugs. In Great Britain and Ireland, such articles are within the Dangerous Drugs Act. The consequence is that, although the preparations may be exported from the Continent without formality, they cannot be admitted to this country because the limit of strength is lower here. Conversely, British exporters have to go through all the formalities of the Dangerous Drugs Act to export preparations which on the Continent can be freely imported because they do not contain enough of morphine or cocaine to bring them within the limits laid down in the Convention. The Home Office, it is stated, have in preparation a bill to amend the Dangerous Drugs Act. If the bill comes before the House of Commons, we trust that the Pharmaceutical Society will see that the correct Convention limits are inserted and that no attempt is made to alter the present "weight in weight" percentages, the only recognised percentages in analytical chemistry in this country and on the Continent.

Six Months' Foreign Trade

THE Board of Trade Returns for June, which were briefly referred to in our last issue, complete the record for the half-year. Compared with June of last year there is a decrease in imports of £3,873,700, the total amounting to £84,298,109, but British exports increased by £13,993,700 to £52,145,950. When a comparison is made with May of this year, the imports are less by £4,516,290, while the exports show a decline of £5,809,400. There was one working-day less in June than in May, but this would only partially account for the decline, so that it would appear that there was a slackening off in our foreign trade. The decrease in imports last month was mainly due to the lower prices for foodstuffs and raw materials and the increase of thirteen millions in exports was evenly divided between raw materials (£6,545,866) and manufactured goods (£6,897,218). The imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours (£878,489) were £158,154 more, and the British exports of similar goods (£1,785,111) were £786,546 more. This expansion applied to the bulk of the scheduled items, and we note that the drug and medicine figures were:

	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£
June	456,904	149,134	204,024

which point to a decided revival in this branch of industry. Looking at the record of the half-year's trade as a whole, it will be seen from the tables given below that the imports have declined by about £84,602,000 during the period, whereas the decrease in exports of British goods was only £17,133,000, while the transhipment trade increased by almost six millions sterling.

Imports.

—	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£
January ..	183,342,988	117,041,115	76,488,231
February ..	170,434,526	97,010,461	69,374,882
March ..	176,567,079	93,783,662	87,879,424
April ..	167,129,955	89,951,406	80,661,216
May ..	166,414,032	86,275,239	88,814,459
June ..	170,265,687	88,171,892	84,298,169
	1,034,154,267	572,233,775	487,516,381

British Exports.

—	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£
January ..	105,879,909	92,756,094	63,146,949
February ..	85,964,130	68,221,731	58,335,110
March ..	103,699,381	66,808,961	64,580,793
April ..	106,251,692	59,867,585	55,507,649
May ..	119,319,422	43,088,418	58,045,353
June ..	116,352,350	38,152,238	52,145,951
	637,466,884	368,895,027	351,761,805

Exports—Foreign and Colonial.

—	1920	1921	1922
	£	£	£
January ..	25,464,477	9,955,119	8,458,866
February ..	22,603,789	8,004,303	10,174,160
March ..	27,031,357	8,888,005	10,153,612
April ..	20,407,419	8,523,662	9,199,774
May ..	20,260,078	7,231,836	8,964,899
June ..	20,123,928	7,082,764	8,720,209
	135,891,048	49,685,689	55,671,520

The chemical and drug figures for the six months were as follows:—

—	1920	1921	1922
Imports ..	£ 16,980,353	£ 7,498,537	£ 5,354,136
(Jan.-June)			
British exports ..	18,972,213	11,035,683	10,415,558
(Jan.-June)			
Re-exports ..	3,250,026	713,812	744,205
(Jan.-June)			

The above import figures reveal a decline of £2,144,400, the British exports being £620,125 less, and the re-exports £31,000 more, on the six months' working. Considering the fall in values these figures are satisfactory enough, and the June returns suggest that the chemical trade in particular shows a fairly steady expansion.

The Hyposulphite Case

THE hyposulphite of soda inquiry under the Safeguarding of Industries Acts has ended in a somewhat unexpected fashion. There can be no doubt that Mr. Cyril Atkinson's judgment is in law perfectly sound, but it would have been easy to have so worded the judgment that it would have been sound in law and yet totally against the spirit of the Act. The Referee has consistently shown that whilst administering the law, he means, where possible, to see that the spirit

of the Act shall be complied with. In the present case, he has, so far as we interpret his judgment, reconciled the letter and the spirit of the law in a very astute judgment. For the first time in the hearing of these cases the uncertain meaning of the letter "R" was challenged by the complainants, and this challenge has been upheld by the Referee, who in the present case puts a meaning on it so far as hyposulphite of soda is concerned. There can be no doubt that if the issue as to whether this substance is a heavy or a fine chemical had come to a decision, what that decision would have been. The complainants freely admitted that hyposulphite of soda is used regularly as an analytical reagent. It would not be an exaggeration to say that some 2,000 tons or probably far more are used per annum for industrial purposes, and a ton or two tons only for analytical purposes. The complainants hoped that the Referee would say that the amount used for analytical purposes was negligible and that as a heavy chemical even the present hyposulphite of soda was not dutiable. On the other hand the opponents expected that the Referee would say that as it is regularly used for analytical purposes, although only in small quantity, it is dutiable. A careful examination of the Referee's decision suggests that it is a kind of Solomon's judgment. In future, the dutiable hyposulphite of soda is to be "sodium hyposulphite, photographic quality." Photographic quality, however, is not to be interpreted as meaning the form of the crystal—as the words "pea crystal," etc., are not to be regarded as synonymous with "photographic quality." The words "photographic quality" are to have a definite meaning, clearly proved by the complainants, and obviously agreed to by the opponents, and are, for the purposes of the Act, to be interpreted as having that meaning. The meaning, according to the Referee, is to be interpreted as follows:—"I wish it to be clearly understood that the mere fact that sodium hyposulphite is in pea-crystals form does not prove that it is of photographic quality. In my opinion, photographic quality indicates that the chemical is in the form of small uniform crystals, that it has great purity of colour, and is of 99 per cent. (or thereabouts) purity and upwards." This decision, in effect, means that hyposulphite of soda to be dutiable must be of the standard invariably laid down for it as an analytical re-agent. As qualities of 95 per cent., or thereabouts, are quite suitable for photographic use, the spirit of the Act in not protecting heavy chemicals will be able to be applied to such products, and, as the old trade meaning of "photographic quality," which merely indicated the form of the crystals, is not adopted by the Referee, the judgment protects the manufacturer of the small quantity of 99 per cent. that must be produced for analytical purposes, and need not interfere with the importer of heavy chemicals, which can be manufactured of, say, 95-96 per cent. strength. The complaint therefore fails, but which side has really won the case?

Trade Customs

LORDS Justices Banks, Scrutton and Atkin, in a case before the Court of Appeal, have reversed the findings of the umpire when the dispute was first dealt with by arbitration. The dispute arose out of a sale of a parcel of edible tallow in November 1920. The buyer refused to accept delivery, on the ground that the article was not of a quality contracted for, and the evidence at the arbitration hearing proved that approximately half the consignment was of good quality and half was not. In finding for the sellers the umpire stated there was a well-established custom of the London tallow trade to the effect "that where the seller delivered to the buyer a parcel, the substantial part of which was in accordance with the contract but the remainder of inferior quality, the buyer was not entitled to reject the whole parcel; he must accept the goods which were in accordance with the contract, and as to the remainder it was for the

arbitrator to decide whether the buyer might reject or accept, subject to an allowance." A special case was then stated before Mr. Justice Greer, and this decision, based on a trade custom, was reversed, the judge ruling that the buyer had the right to reject the whole parcel. The matter was then taken to the Court of Appeal, and the verdict of Mr. Justice Greer was upheld on the ground that "as the trade custom contradicted the written contract it could have no application to this case." It was also laid down that the trade custom was directly opposed to Section 3 of the Sale of Goods Act. The trade custom referred to is also in general use in the chemical trade, and, so far as we are aware, it has been invariably acted upon by both buyer and seller in friendly settlement when such a need has arisen. In instances where such disputes have been taken to arbitration the arbitrators and umpires have invariably based their findings on this trade custom. The verdict of the Court of Appeal is therefore of importance to the chemical trade, as it reverses what has hitherto been a generally accepted condition of trading. It now appears that where a buyer is tendered a consignment of goods, say, of one hundred tons of which even one ton is "not according to contract" he is entitled to reject the whole parcel. It is possible that the matter may be taken to the House of Lords.

"Chemists' Profits"

UNDER this title a weekly paper published a letter purporting to be from an "Overseas Reader" containing the following charges against chemists:—

As a visitor to London nothing has struck me more than the amazing variation in chemists' charges. These hit the visitor hard, and, having been fleeced on several occasions, last week I spent a whole day in visiting chemists' shops and making sample purchases. A pound of glauber salts, best quality "feathery crystals," was sold to me at prices varying from 2s. in the heart of the West End to 1s. 4d. and 6d. as I got further into the suburbs. This quality can be purchased wholesale at 4½d. per lb. . . . A prescription containing a minute dose of strychnine cost me 2s. in a fashionable shop, 1s. 3d. in Kensington, and 1s. in a Western suburb within the 4-mile radius. Strychnine to-day is sold for 11s. per lb.! On asking in the West End for a "real" badger shaving brush—which in the trade means "real Russian badger"—an assistant offered me a brush at 14s. He was most annoyed when I told him it was Chinese badger, worth at the most 9s. 6d.

The reply to the letter is obvious to those with a slight knowledge of commerce, but it is put concisely in a reply by Mr. E. C. Barker, director of G. E. Bridge & Co., Ltd., Bournemouth, that we reproduce his letter:—

It would have been advisable for "Overseas Reader for Ten Years" to realise some of the facts and conditions appertaining to the chemists' business before unduly criticising their profits. In the first place, overhead charges in the West End are immensely greater than in the East, and the total turnover is microscopic compared with other businesses. Moreover, his training is arduous and expensive, and he has always to keep in mind the danger entailed in the handling of poisonous substances, for any act of carelessness is liable to cause grief to the customer, and bring heavy penalties to the chemist. The strychnine mixture which cost 2s. probably contained 12 doses, an average of 2d. per dose. Surely no reasonable minded individual can grumble at the price. It reminds one of a certain type of customer who spends £2 the night before a glorious drunk, and grumbles at the meagre 6d. for a draught to put him right next morning. Evidently "Overseas Reader" buys his strychnine in a cheap market. The average cost price is 11s. per ounce, not 11s. per pound.

VERY DRY HUMOUR.—"A doctor in Cairo," writes a correspondent, "is in the habit of prescribing exsiccated sodium sulphate in mixtures."

SHOPS ACT, 1912.—The public control committee of the London County Council has suggested a clearer definition of the expression "closed for the serving of customers," and that a person should be prohibited from removing from a shop closed for the weekly half-holiday goods for retail sale at a shop not closed.

Safeguarding Industries

Sodium Hyposulphite

Mr. CYRIL ATKINSON, K.C., on Saturday, July 8, resumed the hearing of the complaint under Part I. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, that sodium hyposulphite had been wrongly included in the list of articles chargeable with duty. The first hearing was reported in last week's issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (pp. 95-100).

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Mr. PARRY was further examined by Mr. Swan, who referred him to List H in the Board of Trade schedule of articles chargeable with duty, and asked whether all chemicals were mentioned in it. Mr. PARRY said he would not like to say all chemicals were there, but substantially they were. All the well-known heavy chemicals were there with the letter R attached.

The REFEREE asked if the letter R, with its definition, gave him a clear idea of what it was that was being included in the list. Mr. PARRY said "No," and added that it could not convey to anybody anything more than a general idea. To Mr. Swan he replied that the word "pure" did not convey to him, as a chemist, a definite meaning. He added that commercial Epsom salts was so pure that if it was coming into this country, it was coming in, so long as the list existed, improperly. He agreed that he would not know what particular Epsom salts was dutiable; ordinary commercial Epsom salts could be described as pure or "puriss," and it was certainly B.P. Continuing, witness agreed that if there was a different standard in the German Pharmacopoeia as compared with the British Pharmacopoeia, the Board of Trade could take which they liked. In his opinion the present method was the most arbitrary and impossible way of discriminating between pure substances that could possibly be devised. It gave no indication whatever. He had seen documents signed by the Board of Trade in which it was said that the ordinary commercial variety of hypo was not dutiable; but the ordinary commercial variety, very often, was highly pure.

Mr. SWAN asked, if the letter R meant "pure," in connection with hypo, what grade that conveyed to witness's mind. Mr. PARRY said that in the ordinary way the commercial sodium hyposulphite only existed as one quality. The only sodium hyposulphite of commerce was that in both the small and large crystal forms. They were highly pure, and it could be taken that they were all round about 90 per cent. Asked by the Referee why all hypo was not included in the letter R, Mr. Parry said that hypo was so pure that the whole lot should either be included or excluded. It was illogical to leave one quality out and put the other in.

Mr. SWAN : Does the word "pure," used in connection with sodium hyposulphite, connote any particular percentage of purity? Mr. PARRY : No, or anything else. Mr. SWAN : Assuming the letter R against sodium hyposulphite refers to its use as an analytical reagent would it exclude commercial hyposulphite?

Mr. PARRY : I should take that to mean the hyposulphite that is crystallised again and again to bring it up to the absolutely pure state. But it would only be a very small quantity. Mr. Parry said that commercial hyposulphite of soda was so pure that the B.P. said the commercial substance could be used for reagent purposes; a definite standard was not laid down. Although in the case of some substances the R might seem very vague, it might very well be that in each particular case it would convey a clear meaning to the man in the trade. For instance, in the boric acid case there was a clear distinction between the crude and the refined. The R could not be considered generally, but must be considered in connection with each case. Mr. Parry said that in its application to hypo the letter R conveyed the definite fact that it obviously meant the small crystals, because there were only the two forms. The REFEREE : In this case it has a definite meaning? Mr. PARRY : Yes, but I do not think it is a right meaning.

Some advertisements were then referred to by Mr. Swan, and they drew the remark from the Referee that

advertisements always seemed to him to be so confused and mixed. They never threw any light upon the subject. Mr. SWAN asked the witness whether he had found any manufacturers of sodium hyposulphite under the heading of "Fine Chemical Manufacturers" in Kelly's Directory. Mr. PARRY replied that he thought not. Of course, the South Metropolitan Gas Company and the United Alkali Company made a small number of fine chemicals, but they were not in the list of fine-chemical manufacturers. They were under the heading of various chemicals, which were all heavy. Replying to a question by Mr. Swan as to the purity of hypo, Mr. Parry said his own experience was that 93.5 to 99 per cent. might be taken as a fair average for the commercial large crystals, and 99 to 99.5 per cent. as a fair average for the pea crystals.

MR. PARRY CROSS-EXAMINED

Relying to Sir Arthur Colefax, in the course of cross-examination, Mr. Parry agreed that manufacturers of dyes were, generally speaking, manufacturers of fine chemicals. Sir Arthur Colefax referred to the statement made by Mr. Parry that hyposulphite of soda was made in dyeworks, and suggested that it was a mistake. He meant dye-making works, not dyeworks. Mr. PARRY : They are dyeworks. Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX : I suggest it is an inaccuracy of yours. Mr. PARRY : No, I suggest it is an inaccuracy of yours. Discussing photographic and pea crystals, Sir Arthur Colefax suggested that not all pea crystals were of photographic quality. Mr. PARRY agreed that there might be an individual batch which might not suit people for photographic work, but, generally speaking, he dissented.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX : Generally speaking, pea will satisfy photographic purposes? Mr. PARRY : I say they always do if properly manufactured. I agree that they are not when badly manufactured. Asked if he had seen hypo manufactured, Mr. Parry said he had not seen it manufactured in a works, but had made it himself. He knew how it was made by one particular firm, whose name he put on paper, although he had never seen it made by them. Sir Arthur Colefax suggested that the witness knew nothing about it. He also suggested that it was a common experience to have the pea quality, made by perfectly competent people in the ordinary course of manufacture, rejected because it had not been of photographic quality. Mr. PARRY said it was not within his knowledge that it was so often defective; he was surprised. Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX : Do you suggest that what is a fair sample of commercial hyposulphite of soda is, in composition, chemically, identical with what is a fair sample of the pea quality? Mr. PARRY : Yes, I have said so.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX mentioned analyses of samples of commercial hypo which he had, and which had been taken during the past twelve months or so, ranging from 93.79 up to 97.46 per cent., and suggested that Mr. Parry's figure of 98.5 per cent. was not a fair average figure. Mr. PARRY maintained that it was a fair figure. There might be occasional samples below that, but, speaking generally, the English manufacturers turned out their hypo at 98 and 99 per cent., that being the commercial quality.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX asked if it were not the fact that if he analysed over a period of time the pea quality, and over the same period of time the commercial quality, unquestionably the pea quality would be substantially purer than the commercial. Mr. PARRY would not answer directly "Yes" or "No," but in his own way. (This was said after Sir Arthur had tried to insist upon a direct answer.) The hyposulphite of soda made by British makers, he said, analysed over the same period of time, would show about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. difference between the two qualities. The two principal makers did send it out at 98 per cent. and over; if it were below that quality they would not send it out, but would re-crystallise it. He was of opinion that the United Alkali Company turned out as good hypo as was made anywhere.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX said that if he did not limit his inquiry to the best manufacturer he would discover that there was a much wider difference between the average analyses of the commercial and the pea qualities. Mr. PARRY did not agree, unless they were going to take samples of such coarse crystals as were seen in the bad

sample exhibited on the previous day. He would not agree in respect of the average commercial white crystals. Sir Arthur Colefax asked whether, if he confined his analysis to the pea crystals, Mr. Parry would agree that he would get more uniform analytical results than with the commercial. Mr. Parry said he believed that was right. To Sir Arthur's suggestion that 99.2 per cent. was about as low as would be accepted for the photographic quality, Mr. Parry replied that he would not quarrel over that, but believed that 99 per cent. was a very fair figure. Referring to Mr. Parry's remark that the only difference in the processes of manufacture of the two forms was a matter of crystallisation, Sir Arthur suggested that that was wrong. Mr. Parry replied that if so he should be glad to hear what it was, but he did suggest that the only substantial difference between the manufacture of the two bodies was the method of crystallisation.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX put it to Mr. Parry that if he were going ultimately to make pea crystals, long before he came to any question of crystallisation he would have to adopt precautions which would not be necessary if the object were to make commercial hypo. Mr. PARRY said there might be precautions which were purely ancillary to the process of crystallisation. He still maintained that the only substantial difference between the two was the different method of crystallisation.

Mr. SWAN, interposing, said that if Sir Arthur Colefax was going to call evidence as to the method of manufacture, which would point to its being fine-chemical manufacture, he would ask that Mr. Parry should give evidence later on that.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX said that Mr. Swan must wait and see. Continuing, he said that Mr. Parry had stated that the only difference between the commercial and the pea forms of hypo was merely such a difference as might be found in certain other instances, and had named permanganate of potash. That substance occurred both in the form of little crystals and in the form of lumps.

Mr. PARRY said that the lumps were simply the small crystals aggregated. Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX: But still they are lumps. Mr. PARRY: It is not a different form.

As the result of Sir Arthur pressing for a direct answer, the REFEREE pointed out that it was difficult to say "Yes" or "No" to many questions. He would have been misled if Mr. Parry had done so in this case.

Mr. PARRY added that the lump permanganate of potash was like sugar which had got wet.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX asked whether it was suggested that between those two forms as they occurred in commerce there was not a wide distinction. Mr. PARRY said he did not know, because he had never tested that point. He had merely said that permanganate of potash was sold in different varieties, the two chief being the small and the large crystals. He had quoted others.

HYP0 AS ANALYTICAL REAGENT

Speaking of analytical reagents, Sir ARTHUR said there was no question that sodium hyposulphite was one of the best known and most extensively used.

Mr. PARRY: Nothing of the kind. It is no better known than 50 others, and is certainly not used so extensively as some.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX: At any rate, it is an ordinary analytical reagent, commonly and widely used.

Mr. PARRY: Yes, it is used in nearly every laboratory.

Sir Arthur was referring to Murray's "Standards and Tests for Reagent Chemicals," which referred to hypo as a reagent, when the REFEREE pointed out that they had a clear admission that it was an analytical reagent in common use; they could not go beyond that.

In reply to a suggestion by Sir Arthur that hypo of the photographic quality was used for analytical purposes, Mr. PARRY pointed out that hyposulphite of soda was so rapidly decomposed in solution that practically any textbook would tell them that they must standardise and estimate the strength of the solution practically every second day. Therefore, if they took 100 per cent. hyposulphite of soda, the 2s. 3d. per lb. stuff, and dissolved it in water, there was a steady decomposition going on until, after a week, it showed separate sulphur, and strength had gone off. It was one of the few analytical reagents in which purity did not matter.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX suggested that if an analyst was

going to use hypo he did, in fact, select the pure and not the commercial form. Mr. PARRY agreed.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX: As a matter of fact, if I look at any book dealing with it as an analytical reagent, I shall find statements as to impurities that are undesirable in hyposulphite of soda? Mr. PARRY: You might.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX again referred to Murray's book with a view to showing that in books dealing with hypo as a reagent, it had to be tested. Also, in a list of reagents, prepared by a joint committee of the Institute of Chemistry and the Society of Public Analysts, tests were given for sodium thiosulphate, which again pointed to the fact that before the substance was used or accepted for use as an analytical reagent it had to satisfy a test of a high degree of purity. Mr. PARRY said that the ordinary pea crystals would satisfy that. Asked whether ordinary commercial hypo would satisfy the test, Mr. PARRY said he would not say it would not, but he did not know.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX, referring to the statement by Mr. Parry that sodium thiosulphate was mentioned in the B.P. as "of commerce, pure," said that the substance itself was not in the B.P., but in an appendix on page 472 there were many substances referred to, some of them being in the B.P. and some of them not. Sodium thiosulphate was there, with the words "of commerce, pure." If, on the other hand, he looked at the next four bodies, he saw the words, "of B.P. standard." He suggested, therefore, that in the several cases where they had the words, "of commerce, pure," the substances concerned were not in the B.P.; where they were in the B.P., there were the words, "of B.P. standard." Mr. Parry said he believed that was so.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX said it always indicated that they should take the pure form, meaning the purest they could buy. Mr. PARRY said yes, of the pure commercial form. He would take that as meaning the pea crystals of commerce. Replying to further questions, Mr. Parry admitted that there was a difference in price, which was not wholly accounted for by the difference in packing, between the two varieties of hypo. He would say that a very considerable majority of photographers bought the pea crystals, but the minority bought the ordinary commercial quality.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX: Pea crystals of photographic quality? Mr. PARRY: What do you mean?

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX: It is not all of the pea quality that will satisfy the demands of those who purchase for photographic purposes? Mr. PARRY: I agree. As to impurities, Mr. Parry said that mechanical contamination was far more important than chemical impurities in hypo used for photography. Sticks of wood, etc., would spot the negatives. As to the A.G.F.A. Company, of Berlin, Mr. Parry agreed that they were essentially fine-chemical manufacturers.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX, referring to the classification of the A.B.C.M., said that the United Alkali Company figured in Group 6. Fine chemicals were divided into analytical, pharmaceutical, photographic and certain others. Hypo was a typical photographic chemical. Mr. Parry might say that was a wrong classification of a fine chemical. Mr. PARRY said it was obviously an incomplete classification, because there were 40 or 50 typically heavy chemicals which were listed and sold as photographic chemicals.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX asked Mr. Parry whether he knew that the Ministry of Reconstruction appointed a Committee to advise as to procedure to be adopted to deal with the chemical trade. Also, that the Committee reported that they were of the opinion that the Association was the most representative Association of the chemical trade, in existence in this country, and that, generally speaking, it represented the trade as a whole? Mr. PARRY thought that was right, if they restricted it to the chemical manufacturers.

A number of questions were put by Sir Arthur, suggesting that the term "photographic chemicals" meant that there were standards of purity. Mr. Parry still maintained that in regard to heavy chemicals used for photography it was the usual commercial quality which was in fact used. The hypo pea crystals were known as the commercial quality in the trade, but it was a commercial quality of a very great degree of purity, and only about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the other.

"ANY FOOL AT THE CUSTOMS"

In reply to Mr. Whitehead, who cross-examined, Mr. Parry said that "pea crystals" and "photographic quality" could be taken as practically synonymous terms. Asked as to the value of hypo if the crystals came in wet, Mr. Parry said he had condemned some a few days ago as unfit for use because they were wet.

The REFEREE here asked what they were really fighting about. Was it the contention that all pea crystals were dutiable, or that only pea crystals of certain purity were dutiable? Any fool at the Customs could see the difference between large and small crystals, but did they mean to say that if the crystals looked a bit dirty he would not tax them? Mr. WHITEHEAD said it was not the practice to regard all pea crystals as being dutiable. It was only the practice to regard as dutiable those crystals which were of photographic quality, and so recognised.

The REFEREE: How is anyone in this country to know whether they are of photographic quality if no specification is laid down, or nothing more definite is said? He added that a Customs officer was not a photographic expert, and they must say definitely what was to be taxed. Mr. WHITEHEAD said there was no difficulty about knowing what the photographic quality was.

The REFEREE said that, supposing they said that R only covered the photographic quality. Then they would say that pea crystals might be heavy chemicals, but when they reached a certain stage they passed into the realm of fine chemicals. Thus, they had to make out that a little extra purity made the substance a fine chemical. On the other hand, if they went on the difference between large and pea crystals, and that all pea crystals were fine chemicals, they would have to prove that the extra step which was taken to turn one into the other constituted the difference between a heavy and a fine chemical. He was absolutely in the dark as to what precisely they were concerned about.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said that there was a perfectly well-recognised photographic quality, which was known and felt in the trade.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX suggested that the Referee was not concerned with the question of whether the pea quality was a fine or a heavy chemical. He was concerned as to whether hypo of photographic quality was a fine chemical.

Mr. SWAN asked whether they could have the instructions given by the Board of Trade to the Customs.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said the Board of Trade did not, and could not, give instructions to the Customs.

The REFEREE said it was the duty of the Customs to determine what came within the meaning of the entry in the list. It was stated that R signified that the substance was not dutiable when it was the crude product. They drew the conclusion from that that in the large form it was crude and in the small form it was dutiable.

Mr. WHITEHEAD: That is what they do.

The REFEREE: I am perfectly certain they do in my own mind.

Mr. WHITEHEAD pointed out that the Customs had had for years a chemical laboratory in which to make tests.

EFFECT OF LETTER "R."

The REFEREE said it was the first time he had had to consider the effect of the letter R, and it seemed that there was something included in the list which was of a vague quality. They were now considering photographic quality only? Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX: We have all along. The REFEREE: I have not understood that.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said his contention was that sodium hyposulphite of photographic quality was a perfectly well-known thing. Before the Act came into existence they had the pea quality, which was, in fact, the same thing as photographic, and would still be if properly and genuinely prepared. What was happening was that at present they were getting something which was not the original pea crystal. It was, in fact, being contaminated to avoid the duty, and the complainants were seeking to get the substance right out of the list. The Board of Trade recognised that the pea crystal was now taking on a different quality than it had before the Act was passed; they were not contending that anything other than the photographic quality should be dutiable.

The REFEREE said it seemed that the whole point was for the Board of Trade to show that the difference in the cost and in the skill required to produce the finer quality

ought fairly to transfer what was a heavy chemical into the fine class. He took it that that was the position. Mr. WHITEHEAD said the question was whether this photographic quality was a fine chemical or not.

Mr. WHITEHEAD continued his cross-examination of Mr. Parry. Dealing with the use of hypo for analytical purposes, and Mr. Parry's statement as to the decomposition of hypo in solution, he referred to Thorpe's Dictionary, in which it was stated that "Freshly made dilute solutions commonly alter in strength at first owing to the action of the carbon dioxide, usually present in the water, on the salt; hence, in preparing a solution of sodium thiosulphate for analytical purposes, it is necessary to allow it to stand for a week before standardising it. After all the carbon dioxide present in the water has reacted with the salt, the solution may be kept almost indefinitely without further alteration."

Mr. PARRY said that was not the ordinary practice, because they had the deposition of sulphur and a steady decline of the strength. Personally, he would not think of doing what was suggested. It might be true, but he did not think it was. It was certainly not the practice followed.

Re-examined, Mr. PARRY said that since the Act he believed there had been a deliberate degradation of hypo in order to escape the duty. There were no recognised standards for hypo for photographic purposes. Asked as to whether the sub-dividing of the fine chemical grouping of the A.B.C.M. into analytical, pharmaceutical, photographic, etc., merited the inference that all analytical, pharmaceutical and photographic chemicals were fine, Mr. PARRY said that each of those groups contained a large number of heavy chemicals.

Mr. SWAN said that, subject to his previous remarks as to Mr. Parry being recalled in the event of Sir Arthur Colefax calling evidence as to the manufacture of the photographic quality of hypo being fine chemical manufacture, that was his case.

THE ANALYTICAL REAGENT ASPECT

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX, addressing the Referee on behalf of the opponents, pointed out that very little had been said about the analytical reagent aspect. He did not think it could possibly be said that what they were concerned with was not clearly contemplated by the Schedule. The words in the Schedule were quite general, without any qualification, "Analytical reagents, all other fine chemicals." The words rather suggested that all analytical reagents were practically fine chemicals, and there were others. That immediately shed light on what was the meaning of "fine chemical" in the Schedule. Where they had a clear selection of a pure form of a body for analytical purposes, it might very well be that that characterised that form as a fine chemical. That was what he was submitting. He would have no hesitation in arguing that the pea crystals were fine chemicals on the evidence as it stood, but he was content with the position which the Board of Trade had taken up. The Act was concerned with the safeguarding of industries, and Part I. was for the safeguarding of key industries. He would imagine that the production of materials used for analytical purposes was essentially a key industry, because it was obvious that if there were a threat of the failure of one or other of those reagents that might have very far-reaching consequences. It had been admitted that the pea quality was used for analytical purposes, and nobody would suggest or think of using the commercial quality. They not only used the pea quality, but they subjected that which they used to certain tests, and certainly those who sold hypo as an analytical reagent seemed to be impressed with the need for those tests. That one aspect he was going to press very strongly, that this substance was admittedly a typical, well known and widely used analytical reagent. It was not commercial thiosulphate of soda at all. Once they made up their minds that thiosulphate (hyposulphite) of soda of a high standard of purity was an analytical reagent, he submitted that there was no further question, and that the entry in the list was justified. Nobody had yet suggested that the pea form of crystal was not, as a matter of fact, of a very high standard of purity. He quite recognised that there was deliberate adulteration

to avoid the Act. But they had heard that the pea quality was over 99 per cent. pure. If they took the United Alkali Company's product they would find that their commercial sodium hyposulphite attained a very high degree of purity; he did not know that 98.5 per cent. was very wrong. That was probably a very fair figure, but the pea quality was higher; as a matter of fact, the pea quality was higher than 99 per cent., and the photographic quality was about 99.2 per cent., or better. The photographic quality seemed to be very much about the border line of the substance used.

The REFEREE asked why it was necessary to worry about the fine chemical point. It seemed to him that the analytical side was conclusive. Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX said it seemed to him that they need not worry about the fine chemical point if the substance were an analytical reagent.

The REFEREE asked Sir Arthur if he would direct a little evidence to the standard of purity required for photographic chemicals, because it had occurred to him that it might be as well to bring in some view as to the standard referred to, whether it was 99 or 99.2 per cent. But for the moment he was with Sir Arthur.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX said there was one other point he would like to raise first. There was some evidence that photographic chemicals were regarded as fine chemicals. Here they had a body which was, in some forms, indisputably a heavy chemical. In some forms it was known as a photographic chemical, and there was the photographic quality. Might it not very well be that those who had considered the matter carefully were justified in thinking that if a chemical possessed the degree of purity demanded of it for photographic purposes, although it was otherwise heavy, it became a fine chemical? If it were agreed that there were recognised degrees of purity demanded for photographic chemicals, had they not a little more enlightenment as to what a fine chemical might be? He submitted that photographic chemicals were fine chemicals, because they were chemicals in which a definite degree of purity was demanded.

"PHOTO HYPO" DESCRIBED

Mr. E. B. COOK (managing director of Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd.) said he had been connected with the company for twenty years. They were manufacturers and distributors of fine chemicals, particularly photographic. He included sodium hyposulphite as one of the photographic chemicals. The hypo sold by his firm was almost entirely in the form of fine pea or cube crystals of photographic quality.

Asked by the Referee as the meaning of "photographic quality," he said that the crystals must be clear, white and of good colour. The latter was very important, because a yellow shade would condemn the substance, and it would be returned. It must be free from moisture, for the reason that it was slightly hygroscopic, and if it contained moisture it packed badly, and was not liked for that reason. As to chemical purity, his firm had their own laboratories, in which they analysed the substances; they considered that hypo must always be of over 99 per cent. purity, and they generally found that 99.2 per cent. was about the minimum of their analyses. The REFEREE: Would you reject it if it were below 99.2? Mr. COOK: We should if it were below 99. Continuing, he said that when analysing hypo they looked for iron, sulphate, sulphide and chloride.

Replying to Counsel, witness said that 99.2 per cent. purity was a low figure for photographic hypo; his firm's analyses showed it to be 99.5, 99.6 and 99.7 per cent. pure, and he had seen it as high as 99.9, or even 100 per cent. In the kinematograph trade large quantities were required, and the kinematograph customers were some of the most particular as regards quality. Their films cost so much in themselves that the producers would not risk anything, and if there were a yellow tinge about the hypo they would return it, even if it were of a high standard. Professional photographers were also very particular. The firm supplied considerable quantities of photographic hypo to the Royal Air Force, and they would not think of supplying anything but the finest photographic quality.

The REFEREE said it was in his mind, with regard to the analytical point, that if hypo were an analytical reagent it might be convenient to say that, if it were of 99 per cent. purity, and passed the tests, then it was in the Act.

Mr. SWAN, cross-examining the witness, obtained from him that his firm did not guarantee the purity of photographic hypo, but it had to pass a certain test. He knew of no firm who sold it under a percentage guarantee for photographic purposes. As to the commercial hypo, he had no knowledge of a commercial quality of 98.5 per cent. purity and upwards.

The REFEREE said he considered it was fallacious to say whether or not the hypo would do for photographic purposes. The point was what was the quality of that sold as of photographic quality, and not whether an inferior quality could be used.

Replying to further questions, witness said his firm did not manufacture hyposulphite of soda, but bought it, and tested it in their own laboratories. Asked by the Referee whether the firm ordered hypo of a certain degree of purity, witness said they bought on sample. In reply to a question by Mr. Swan as to whether the firm bought only one quality of hypo, witness said that the firm had bought a little commercial, but for other purposes. They used it in the manufacture of other photographic preparations; they refined it, and re-worked it. The commercial quality would not be condemned if it were over 97 per cent. pure, but it probably would be if it were 97. It was not sold as photographic hypo, but it was refined and brought up to 99.7 or 99.8 per cent. as an admixture in certain photographic preparations. All the photographic hypo sold by the firm was either in the form of pea or cube crystals. The cube form was very good. It was introduced by the Germans, and Messrs. Johnson had put it before the United Alkali Co., and said that they should make hypo in that way, which they did. Without a doubt, Messrs. Johnson supplied pea crystals for analytical purposes.

CLOSING SPEECH FOR THE COMPLAINANTS

Mr. SWAN, asked by the Referee to give his views as to why hypo, when used in its purest form as an analytical reagent, should not come within the Schedule, said, in the first place, that it was in evidence that sodium hyposulphite, in the form which was described as photographic, was in ordinary use as an analytical reagent. It was also in evidence that only an infinitesimal quantity of that chemical was used for analytical purposes. On the basis of those facts, his submission was that the series of chemicals in the Schedule was an expanded description of a fine chemical. He said that advisedly, because he believed that was a point which the Referee had had to consider in previous cases, and he believed it was a point upon which he had arrived at a decision. He had in mind the Referee's decision in the tartaric acid case, to which he had already referred, that the paragraph in the Schedule dealing with chemicals was intended to be a description of the fine-chemical industry. With the very greatest respect, he (Mr. Swan) thought that was the right view. The fine chemical grouping of the A.B.C.M. was divided into analytical, pharmaceutical, photographic, etc. There was no dispute that there were heavy chemicals amongst those classes of chemicals—25 per cent. of pharmaceutical chemicals were heavy; it had been admitted that photographic chemicals included a large number of admittedly heavy chemicals—in pure form, but heavy chemicals—and he submitted that "analytical" in those groupings meant such analytical chemicals as were fine, "photographic" meant such photographic chemicals as were fine, and "pharmaceutical" meant such pharmaceutical chemicals as were fine. That was also the meaning in the Schedule to the Act.

The REFEREE, referring to his decision in the tartaric acid case, pointed out that he had said that the paragraph in the Schedule was intended to be a description of the fine-chemical industry, and not that it was. The expression "fine-chemical industry" was rather vague. Supposing it were the fact that the person who framed the last paragraph of the Schedule, intending to describe the fine-chemical industry, had said that there was going to

be no doubt about two things, that all synthetic organic chemicals and all reagents must be included in it; supposing he had said that he did not know whether they were all fine chemicals or not, but that he would make it clear that those two branches must come in. Then, as to "all other fine chemicals," he left that to the Referee. His view might have been that an analytical reagent properly came within the description of fine chemicals. As to the term "synthetic organic chemicals," when he was considering those which had already been considered it was never suggested that he should not hold that a thing was a synthetic organic chemical unless he was also satisfied that it was a fine chemical. If Mr. Swan's view were right, there would be no need to consider whether a chemical was a synthetic organic chemical or not; all that would have to be considered would be as to whether it was a fine chemical.

Mr. SWAN said they had to consider, first, whether it was a synthetic organic chemical; it did not then necessarily come into the category unless it was a fine chemical.

The REFEREE said that if it were a fine chemical, it was within the Schedule, whether it was a synthetic organic chemical or not. Then why consider anything but the question of fine chemical, because, if it were a fine chemical it was in the Schedule, but if it were not, no matter how synthetic organic it might be, it was not in the Schedule?

Mr. SWAN said he was putting forward the view that "analytical reagents" meant those analytical reagents which were fine. But the Schedule was capable of another interpretation; it might mean "all analytical chemicals," including fine chemicals and purified or refined heavy chemicals, which was the view being put by the other side.

The REFEREE pointed out that every heavy chemical was not an analytical reagent, even in its purest form.

Mr. SWAN agreed, but said that there were a very large number of heavy chemicals which, in their purified forms, were used for analytical purposes. With a view to testing the converse view, that the term included both fine and heavy chemicals which were used for analytical purposes, he mentioned tartaric acid, citric acid, bicarbonate of soda (which Mr. Ballantyne had said was the purest of all the heavy chemicals, and much purer than many fine chemicals), and acetic acid. Those were typical heavy chemicals. Those chemicals were, in their ordinary commercial form, so pure that they were suitable for analytical purposes, but they were well-known analytical reagents; and, as were all other heavy chemicals used for analytical purposes, were only used for such purposes in an infinitesimal degree as compared with the scale on which they were used in commerce. Was it fair to suppose that the Legislature contemplated placing a duty of 33½ per cent. upon, say, bicarbonate of soda, merely because an infinitesimal fraction of the total quantity used in this country was used for analytical purposes?

The REFEREE asked how sodium bicarbonate was treated in the list.

Mr. SWAN said it had the inscrutable R against it. Continuing, he said that tartaric acid and citric acid were also used for analytical purposes. Of course, it might be said that sodium hyposulphite was a more generally used analytical reagent than either tartaric acid, citric acid, or perhaps bicarbonate of soda, but he would submit that that use was infinitesimal in comparison with the total quantity of the same quality which was used for industrial purposes.

In reply to the Referee, Mr. Swan said his view was that the expression "analytical reagents" in the Schedule meant something which was *par excellence* an analytical reagent. Was it conceivable that over 1,000 tons should bear a duty of 33½ per cent. when only one ton was used as an analytical reagent?

The REFEREE said that was very strong, but might it not have been at the back of the mind of the person who framed the paragraph, that if a substance were pure enough for use as an analytical reagent, and had a substantial use in that respect, that that ought to be in the same class, at any rate, as fine chemicals? He asked whether there was any chemical which was used only for analytical reagent purposes.

Mr. SWAN mentioned hydroxylamine, and he believed also that chloride of platinum was used only for analytical reagent purposes. Continuing, he said that it was only on his own view of the construction, that analytical reagents, in this connection, meant those which were fine chemicals, that he could ask for the exclusion of hyposulphite of soda. His view that the last part of the Schedule was intended to safeguard the fine-chemical industry was supported by an examination of the general character of the chemicals included in the various descriptions, i.e., that practically all, if not all, synthetic organic chemicals were fine chemicals; secondly, it was supported by a consideration of the consequences of the opposite view, that heavy chemicals which, in their purified form, were used for analytical purposes, bearing in mind the fact that a considerable number of heavy chemicals were used for analytical purposes, and that the commercial forms, in many cases, were sufficiently pure to fit them for that use.

The REFEREE said that the result of Mr. Swan's view was that they might strike out the first part of the paragraph of the Schedule dealing with chemicals, leaving the words "all fine chemicals."

Mr. SWAN accepted that, and pointed out that he had put forward that view consistently.

BOARD OF TRADE VIEW

Mr. WHITEHEAD, who was asked for his view, said he understood the Board of Trade had taken the view that every analytical reagent was a fine chemical; and not only in fact, but that that was the meaning of the Schedule.

The REFEREE: That for the purpose of getting a definition of a fine chemical you must look at the whole?

Mr. WHITEHEAD agreed. Of course, he said, the Board of Trade recognised that there were people who used as analytical reagents sometimes materials which were not of that purity which was ordinarily adopted for analytical work. To be quite frank, the Board, so far as he could gather, had not, in a sense, devoted its collective mind to the point as to what would be the case if there were an analytical reagent which was not a fine chemical, for the reason that if they took a substance which was being used as an analytical reagent, although not of the purity ordinarily used in the same substance in that connection, they said that was altogether an exotic use. What was of more importance was the practical consideration, namely, that all they could deal with was, in a sense, the nature of the substance itself, because they did not know what use it would be put to. If a substance were not a fine chemical, but was undoubtedly an analytical reagent, it would be within the Schedule, because, if they separated the phrases "Analytical reagents" and "all other fine chemicals," it would still come into the list. If the Board of Trade came to the conclusion that a substance was an analytical reagent, on the ground that there was a substantial use of it as such, they were bound to put it in the list.

The REFEREE said he did not think they would consider the other part of the present case for the moment. His feeling was that one of those two views must be right, that if a substance were an analytical reagent it was within the Schedule, either because that made it a fine chemical within the meaning of the Act, or, on the other hand, if they separated the two phrases, because it was an analytical reagent it came within the Schedule. But he would rather put his views in considered words. If he changed his mind, then they must go into the question in detail as to whether it was a fine chemical. As to the entry in the list of articles, he suggested the addition of the words "photographic standard or quality," or "analytical reagent quality."

A FINAL DISCUSSION

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX asked whether the Referee's duty were not rather that for the moment there was a complaint that what had been done was wrong, and the question to be considered was as to whether that was wrong. He understood that what had been done was that the substance had been put into the list, and the Customs had been told what was meant by the list.

The REFEREE said had he not to look at the letter R, which had a very wide definition? They had been told that a man was taxed, he did not know on what standard he had been taxed, and whether the substance concerned was said to be pure, puriss., or anything.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX said one witness had said he did not know on what standard he was taxed. Had he asked?

Mr. RONCA (Board of Trade) said the witness in question had approached the Government chemist; he should have gone to the Customs.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said the thing was to leave less scope for doubt. On that, they never got rid of that doubt, whatever they might do. Supposing the Referee were to say that he would add the words "photographic quality." There were bound to be disputes as to questions of fact, whether or not a particular consignment came within that description, and it was because of the possibility of those disputes, and their daily existence, that Section II. of the Act was provided.

The REFEREE pointed to his decision in connection with scientific glassware, in which it had been said that the descriptions were properly included in the Schedule, assuming they were used strictly. Therefore, why not make it clear that only the photographic quality was to be taxed?

Mr. SWAN said it did not follow that all hypo of photographic quality was the same.

Mr. PARRY added that there was no difference between photographic and commercial.

Mr. SWAN pointed out that one could never tell how the photographic quality might alter. The analytical quality would not alter.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said that, supposing words of that sort were added, if he took a substance of 100 per cent. purity, and sent it in in the form of a solution in pure water, he then had a substance which was absolutely pure, available for photographic purposes, and of photographic quality.

In reply to the Referee, Mr. WHITEHEAD said that that was dutiable at present.

The REFEREE asked what was the difficulty if he said 99 per cent.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said there would not be any difficulty if the Referee took care to add to his words "99 per cent." and to say what should be included in it. If they took perfectly pure hypo and adulterated it with a neutral substance, in order to bring its percentage down, it would still be of a quality which could be used for photographic purposes. If the definition were merely "99 per cent.," the analytical chemist testing that sample would say it was not 99 per cent.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX said there might be cases where the Referee was driven to put a percentage in, but where he was not driven to do so there was surely very great objection.

The REFEREE said it seemed to him to be so vague that the Customs could do anything they liked. If they analysed the next lot that came in, and found it to be 98.5 per cent., they could say that it was quite good enough for reagent work or photography, and decide to tax it; there was no direction. The Board of Trade had told him that they only meant to include the photographic hypo. He did not know what R meant, and it was his duty to define it if there were a doubt.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX suggested that the Referee's duty was to say whether or not what was in the list should be retained.

The REFEREE said the difficulty was that hypo was in the list at present except when of the crude form, when it was sufficiently crude not to be taxed.

Mr. SWAN said the evidence was that the substance must be of at least 99 per cent. purity, which was the minimum quality for reagent purposes, but the opponents would not accept that. They wanted to say that it must be for photographic purposes, an elastic, uncertain quality. The quality of reagent chemicals was not likely to decrease, whereas that of photographic chemicals might. It seemed to him that the only ground for inclusion was *qua* analytical, and not *qua* photographic.

Sir ARTHUR COLEFAX remarked that they could not adopt a percentage basis, because of the difficulty of deliberate adulteration. There was a difficulty if the Referee was going to make the Board of Trade define the

meaning attached to R in the list, because it would have to be done in every case.

The REFEREE asked Mr. Whitehead whether there was any practical objection to putting into words what they were in fact taxing, *i.e.*, photographic quality.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said he saw no difficulty from the practical point of view. But there were so many pitfalls in this matter that if, on the construction, the Referee came to the conclusion that some quality of sodium hyposulphite must stand in the list as a dutiable article, if he were going to make any change, either by eliminating R and adding other words of definition, or adding words of definition and still retaining R, if he proposed to add words other than "of photographic quality," he would ask him to hear further evidence, and the Board would get the Customs Officers to deal with it.

The REFEREE replied that of course he would. He asked Mr. Swan whether he would like him to state a case on that part of the Schedule.

Mr. SWAN said that one should be quite content with the Referee's decision, but as to the words of qualification, his view was that "photographic" was not the term to use; it should be qualified in terms of analytical uses.

The REFEREE said he thought the evidence satisfied one in this case that there was a more or less recognised photographic quality, which was 99 per cent. That was the evidence. But something which was the merest fraction under 99 per cent. might come in, which would be just as good for photographic purposes, or analytical purposes probably, as if it were of 99 per cent. or over.

The Referee's Decision

The judgment of the Referee, which was issued on July 18, is as follows:—

Sodium hyposulphite is put on the market in two forms under two descriptions. There is the ordinary quality known as commercial, which is in the form of large crystals of different shapes and sizes. There is no standard of purity or colour to which it is expected to conform. There is also the quality known as pearl crystals. The material is in the form of small crystals, uniform in size. Again there is no fixed standard of purity or colour to which it must conform, but it is expected to be clear, dry and a very good white. In practice, analysis shows that the percentage of purity varies from 99 to 99.5 per cent. At times even a higher degree of purity is obtained. The material is very largely used in photography, and the demand for this purpose has led to the introduction of the description "photographic" quality. That description implies that the material is of the highest quality put on the market. To answer that description the material must be in the small crystal form, of very good colour, dry, and of a purity not less than 99 per cent. There is no dispute but that sodium hyposulphite is an analytical reagent. It is in common use. It would find a place in any list of analytical reagents. The quality used for this purpose is the best obtainable, *i.e.*, the photographic quality. Sodium hyposulphite has been included in the list published by the Board of Trade with the letter R against it, meaning thereby that only the highest quality—viz., the photographic quality—is to be dutiable under the Act. This inclusion in the list is justified by the Board of Trade on the ground that sodium hyposulphite of photographic quality is (1) an analytical reagent and (2) a fine chemical.

THE COMPLAINANTS' CONTENTION

The complainants concede that it is an analytical reagent, but deny that it is a fine chemical. They contend that as a matter of construction the words in the Schedule only include such analytical reagents as are fine chemicals. They rely strongly on the word "other" in the Schedule. The relevant words to be construed are "synthetic organic chemicals, analytical reagents, all other fine chemicals." I do not see how the complainants can be right. To hold that synthetic chemicals and analytical reagents are in the Schedule only if they are fine chemicals quite apart from their claims to that description as being synthetic in the one case or analytical reagents in the other, would be to give no effect to the words preceding "all other fine chemicals." Some weight must be given to the word "other," and in my opinion the interpreta-

tion which gives effect to all the words used is this : The Legislature intended to protect the fine chemical industry, but the expression "fine chemical" was very vague. It was without any definite meaning. The Legislature deliberately avoided attempting to define "fine chemical," but it is intended that there should be no mistake about the inclusion within that phrase of synthetic organic chemicals and analytical reagents. The specific inclusion of these chemicals indicates, in my opinion, that the words "fine chemicals" were intended to be used in a sense wide enough to cover the classes mentioned. Parliament was content to leave the further application of the expression "fine chemicals" to the Board of Trade and to a Referee, but their hands were to be tied in respect of such chemicals as could with reasonable certainty be described as synthetic organic chemicals or analytical reagents. As this view seemed to me the right one, I thought it unnecessary to determine whether or not sodium hyposulphite was a fine chemical independently of its being an analytical reagent.

"AN ANALYTICAL REAGENT IN REGULAR USE"

In my opinion, once it is conceded that sodium hyposulphite is an analytical reagent in regular use, the complainants' case falls to the ground. I have no option but to award that the substance in question in its purest form is rightly included in the list as an analytical reagent. Only the purest form of the chemical is within the Schedule. It is only that form which is used as a chemical reagent. I think that it is advisable to be a little more definite as to what is meant by the letter R in this particular case. It is stated on behalf of the Board of Trade that only the quality known as "photographic" is intended to be included, and I think that it is wiser to state that in the list. I wish it to be clearly understood that the mere fact that sodium hyposulphite is in pea-crystal form does not prove that it is of photographic quality. In my opinion, photographic quality indicates that the chemical is in the form of small uniform crystals, that it has great purity of colour and is of 99 per cent. (or thereabouts) purity and upwards. No objection is offered by the Board to the addition of the words "photographic quality."

I therefore award that the list be amended by inserting after the words "sodium hyposulphite" the words "photographic quality." The complaint fails. No order as to costs.

International Congress of the History of Medicine

THE third international Congress of the History of Medicine was opened on July 17 at the premises of the Royal Society of Medicine, Wimpole Street, London, W., and continues till July 22. Delegates were present from a large number of Continental countries, Egypt, and the United States. The President of the Congress is Dr. Charles Singer.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

In extending a welcome to the delegates on behalf of the Government, the Earl of Onslow, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, said it was evident that the whole subject of the history of medicine was being more highly appreciated. About twenty years ago, when he was in diplomatic service in Morocco, he made some inquiries about the prevalence of ophthalmia among the natives and what was done for it. He was told that the native doctors of a tribe not far from Fez used to prescribe gold dust, gold being supposed to be the finest element, to be rubbed into the eye. We had now had nearly a century of experience of the application of preventive medicine to the health of communities in this country. We had still much progress to make, but, speaking generally, the science of public health was as advanced in England as in any other country.

The President said he knew it was the wish of all his English and American colleagues that he should extend a specially warm welcome to their Continental members. He mentioned their President of Honour (Sir Norman Moore) and Sir Clifford Allbutt as two veterans in the study of medical history, who were prevented by advanc-

ing years from being present. Science, of all subjects that occupied the human mind, was changing most rapidly, and to understand what things were and what they were becoming we must know what they had been. Sir d'Arcy Power (Vice-President) added words of welcome. Dr. Laignel-Lavastine replied on behalf of the foreign delegates, and Dr. Tricot-Royes announced that the next conference would be held in Brussels.

In the afternoon there was a reception to delegates at the Royal College of Physicians, where the President, Sir Humphrey Rolleston, gave an address. Dr. Arnold Chaplin, Harveian Librarian, gave an account of the valuable library, and called attention to some books which had been saved from the Great Fire and bore its marks. In the evening the President and Mrs. Singer held a reception at the Royal Society of Medicine, and Professor Elliot Smith gave an address on palæolithic human skulls and brain casts.

SOME OF THE PAPERS

The papers read at the Congress were the work of experts, and appealed primarily to those members who had pursued similar lines of investigation. Dr. T. W. Parry spoke on "The collective evidence of trephination of the human skull in Great Britain during mediæval times," and showed a series of lantern slides in illustration of his subject. The Bisley skull, found in 1862, had been trepanned with a flint, and thin scraping was another method of operating. The lecturer had himself used flints experimentally, and was able to show just the same sort of separation marks as those in prehistoric skulls which had been examined and photographed. There were large numbers of pieces of skull which had been pierced to wear as amulets, and the operation of trepanning by primitive races had probably been performed for superstitious reasons, as a cure for epilepsy or some other complaint. Mr. W. G. Spencer read a paper on the "Epitome" of Vesalius. Dr. Krumbhaar gave an account of the beginnings of anatomical teaching in the United States.

VISIT TO THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

At the Royal College of Surgeons the visitors were received by the President, Sir Anthony Bowby, and the Vice-President, Sir D'Arcy Power. Sir Arthur Keith conducted the company to a number of exhibits. They included the earliest artificial leg known, dating from about 300 B.C. It is of pieces of thin bronze fastened by bronze nails to a core of light wood, the fastening to the body being by means of iron bars at the upper end.

AT THE WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM

One of the most brilliant and enjoyable functions of a long programme was the conversazione at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum on the evening of July 19. The guests, on arrival, were jointly received by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome and Dr. Andrew Balfour, and were soon deep in admiration of the treasures of the museum. Some idea of the extent and variety of the things to be seen in the Wigmore Street collection has been conveyed, from time to time, to readers of THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, but much remains unknown save to those who have paid several visits to this unique storehouse of interesting curios. A small orchestra of more than average excellence discoursed high-class music, interspersed with songs rendered by Miss Joyce Bennett; and refreshments were served in a spacious room in the adjoining Welbeck Palace Hotel. Conversations in various languages presented, here and there, problems which, in being solved, occasioned spontaneous merriment. The evening, in such charming surroundings, passed all too quickly, and its success was unqualified. Among the distinguished people present were :—Sir Humphrey Rolleston (President of the Royal College of Physicians), Sir Hercules Read, Sir Frederic Kenyon, Sir James and Lady Purves-Stewart, Sir Norman and Lady Moore, Sir D'Arcy and Lady Power, Sir Charles and Lady Ryall, General Sir Frederick Smith, Sir William and Lady Hale White, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Hill, Captain Hussey (naval attaché to the American Embassy), Captain L. D. Hussey (of the Shackleton and Arctic expeditions), and the Master of the Society of Apothecaries.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, July 20.

THE reduction in the Bank rate last week and the satisfactory concession in railway rates should help to brighten the business outlook a little, but so far as Mincing Lane is concerned there is no extension in the volume of trading. Attention has been concentrated on the public drug auction which was held to-day, and pending this event the demand for crude drugs has been quite retail. Balsam tolu has sharply advanced in the U.S., and spot has followed, as stocks are extremely small; on the other hand, balsam peru is cheaper to buy, and senega has eased further. Dutch caraway seed is scarce and dearer, Holland being above London parity. Menthol is steady; French castor oil is rather firmer. Lime juice is firmer, and a fair c.i.f. business has been done in new crop. Shellac and turpentine are cheaper.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Balsam tolu	Carbolic acid	Albumen, egg	Honey
Canary seed	Castor oil (Fr.)	Balsam peru	Myrrh
Caraway oil	Coconut (desic.)	Barbitone	Oxalic acid
Caraway seed	Lime juice	Cinnamon-leaf oil (Cey.)	Rape oil (crude)
Cresylic acid	Litharge	Mint oil (Jp.)	Camphor
Galls (Persian)	Mint oil (c.i.f.)	(c.i.f.)	(crude)
Gum acacia	Potash chlorate	Coconut oil	Shellac
Hempseed		Coloquintid pulp	Senega
Potash prussiate		Cream of tartar	
Sodium prussiate		Ground-nut oil (deod.)	
		Lemongrass oil	
		Naphtha	
		Palm oil (Lagos)	
		Pimento	
		Salol	
		Sodium nitrate	
		Turpentine	

Cablegram

NEW YORK, July 18.—Business is quiet. Balsam tolu is dearer at 75c. per lb., and Oregon balsam has also advanced to \$1.35 per gallon. Senega is lower at 65c., and balsam peru is cheaper at \$1.65. Buchu has declined to \$1.05 for round.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR-AGAR.—The exports from Japan during April amounted to 175,793 kin, valued at 274,255 yen. During the four months ended April 30 they were as follows :

	1920	1921	1922
Kin ..	520,367	607,977	685,434
Yen ..	850,103	676,181	1,027,203

ANTIMONY is irregular, and there is not much doing. With warehouse lots of Chinese crude obtainable at about £14 10s. per ton, there is not much chance of shippers drawing buyers in the neighbourhood of £16, while it is reported that resale offers have been made on German account on comparatively cheap terms. Foreign regulus is dull at £23 10s. c.i.f. to arrive. Small lots of English ordinary refined sell at £27 to £29 10s. America is evincing but little interest at present.

BALSAM TOLU.—There is a scarcity of supplies of usual quality on the spot. For limited quantities of good hard bright cleaned 3s. per lb. is asked.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The spot value is easier at about 3s. 4d. per lb., and for July-August shipment 3s. is quoted.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese 2½ lb. slabs continue quiet, with spot sellers at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., and

for July-August shipment 3s. 4d. c.i.f. is quoted; ½-oz. tablets ex "Khyber" due this week offer at 4s. 6d. per lb.

The exports from Japan during April amounted to 1,375 piculs, valued at 322,713 yen. During the four months ended April 30 they were as follows :—

To	1920 Piculs	1921 Piculs	1922 Piculs
British India ..	2,393	430	426
Great Britain ..	638	248	1,082
France ..	170	3	864
United States ..	566	566	5,014
Australia ..	65	158	287
Other Countries ..	315	253	699
Piculs ..	4,147	1,658	8,372
Yen ..	2,316,821	388,103	1,702,042

CINCHONA.—At the Amsterdam auction, on July 12, 1,657 bales and 137 cases (105,846 kilos.) Java pharmaceutical bark offered, containing 2,765 kilos. quinine sulphate, of which 130 bales and 86 cases, weighing 8,033 kilos. and containing 181 kilos. quinine, sold at from 30c. to 89c. per half-kilo. The next auction will be held on August 23.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on July 10 that the cod-liver oil market is firm, although sales are few and small. It seems that the buyers will not pay prices asked by sellers, and have therefore withdrawn. To-day's quotation for non-freezing steam-refined med cinal oil is 95s. to 98s. per barrel c.i.f. London. Writing on July 17, our Bergen correspondent states that, after being firm for a fortnight, market is now quiet, and probably cheaper prices would be accepted on firm orders. At the close we hear that one agent in London has advanced his price to 97s. 6d. c.i.f. Sales recently were made down to 87s. 6d., the lowest point, at which there was good buying. Since then, owing to the fact that it pays better to sell the crude oil for industrial purposes than to refine it, there has been a gradual improvement in the price of the latter.

COLOCYNTH is unaltered, good white Turkey apple offering at 2s. per lb. down to 1s. 3d. for common dull. Pulp is easier at 1s. 2d. In the drug auction 7 cases, mostly dull to ordinary, part broken, apple, were retired at 1s. 3d. per lb.

GALLS.—Chinese are offered at 70s. per cwt. for ordinary shape and at 80s. for plum-shaped on the spot, while to arrive 62s. c.i.f. and 70s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted. Privately prices of Persian are 10 to 15 per cent. higher at the source. On the spot blue is now 65s., green 52s. 6d., and white 50s. per cwt. In the drug auction 14 bags, small to medium white Busra, sold at 30s.

GENTIAN.—Fair whole is offered at 44s. and cut at 62s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

GUM ACACIA is dearer on spot, sellers asking 62s. 6d. per cwt. for fair Kordofan sorts and 67s. 6d. for cleaned; soft white is quoted at from 110s. to 120s. per cwt.

HEN YOLK continues dull, with spot sellers of prime Chinese (2 per cent. boric acid) at 120s. Parcels to arrive (1½ per cent. boric acid) are quoted 97s. 6d. c.i.f. for July-August shipment. Dried yolk is offered at 57d., sprayed whole egg at 7½d., and native dried whole at 6d. Prime Chinese hen albumen on the spot is 3s. 4d., and July-September shipment is 3s. 1d. c.i.f.

INSECT FLOWERS.—Genuine Dalmatian to arrive are offered at 196s. per cwt. for open, 208s. for mixed, and 208s. for closed c. and f. London.

LIME JUICE.—All the cheaper parcels have been disposed of at varying prices. Fair to good pale raw West Indian is now 3s. 9d. to 4s. per gallon on the spot; and, to arrive, a good business has been done in new crop Jamaica at about 3s. 9d. per gallon c.i.f. Quality of the new is exceptionally prime this year.

LOBELIA HERB can be had at 8½d. per lb. on the spot.

MAGNESIUM.—The tendency of the market is somewhat firmer, offers being only very moderate on the basis of about 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb.

MANNA.—Large flake is offered at 6s. per lb., small at 3s. 6d., and sorts at 2s. 6d. per lb., ex wharf London.

MENTHOL is quiet but steady at 24s. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki. It is reported that an inquiry for 75 cases is on the market at 22s., but cannot be covered. To arrive, first-hands quote 23s. and second-hands 22s. 6d. c.i.f.

The exports from Japan during April amounted to 102 piculs, value at 125,081 yen. During the four months ended April 30 they were as follows:—

	1920	1921	1922
Piculs ..	1,366	885	585
Yen ..	2,998,699	821,492	619,563

MERCURY has remained listless, and there is some keen competition for the limited quantities wanted, either for the home trade or for export. Business was lately reported at as low as £11 5s. per bottle for Italian. The tone, however, is fairly steady, while the quantities consigned to this country are very restricted, chiefly due to the policy adopted some time back by the Italian as well as the Spanish mines to effect sales locally for export. The market on this side appears to be almost exclusively in dealers' hands. Quotations remain at £11 10s to £11 15s. per bottle. The June imports were 845 bottles, against 5,140 bottles for June, 1921, and the total for the six months represents 6,121 bottles, compared with 16,036 bottles same period in 1921. There is thus a big deficit in the imports so far this year.

OLIBANUM.—Pale drop is quoted at from 85s. to 100s., garblings at from 50s. to 60s., and siftings at 70s. per cwt.

SENEGA.—Spot is quoted at from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 5d. per lb., and to arrive 3s. 5d. c.i.f. is still quoted for new crop. New York report, dated July 5, states that the price has dropped to 80c., as there is more pressure to sell new crop now coming in.

HELLAC.—The spot price of usual standard T.N. orange quality is 5s. per cwt. lower, with sales at 36s.; superfine is 440s.; fine second orange, 400s.; R.L.I. 435s.; A.C. cakey, 340s., and G.A.L., 315s. Delivery prices are much lower. The sales including August are from 360s. to 350s., and October 350s. to 340s.

STARCH PRODUCTS.—Japanese farina is quiet. No. 1 afloat is quoted at 26s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. Dutch farina is easier at 29s. per cwt. on the spot. Sellers of pure English rice starch crystals quote £44 per ton and Continental at £33. American maize starch powder in bags has sellers at 14s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

OPIUM.—A steady amount of business has been done, and the spot value of 12 per cent. druggists' opium is now about 11d. to 1s. per unit, which is a lower parity than what it should be, as prices to arrive have advanced over 1s. per lb., and a fair business has been done at about 10s. 9d. to 11s. per lb. c.i.f. for good testing druggists.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—The arrivals during the first fortnight of July were as follows: Druggists', 735 cases; "softs," 235 cases; Malatia, 38 cases. The stock for the corresponding period was: Druggists', 350 cases; "softs," 139 cases; Malatia, 12 cases. Since our last report of June 27 there was sold on our market 90 cases druggists' at 900 to 920 piastres. At Smyrna different exporters have bought more than 150 cases at 880 to 975pts., and new material at 825pts. The principal cause of the decline is the fact that at the present time the cultivators are selling their crop and buyers are depressing prices. The weather continues cool, and on this account is favourable for the crop. A yield of not less than 3,000 cases is anticipated. However, we ought to mention that as a result of several analyses made on recent arrivals the percentage indicates rather a weak morphine content.

SMYRNA, June 30.—We have to report a very active month with sales amounting to 40,000 lb. Prices started on an average of 12s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., advanced to 13s. 6d. during the middle of the month, and again declined this week to 12s. This decline is owing partly to material fluctuations of the exchange, and partly to the disposition of holders, to reduce the piastre price in order that their constituents in the growing districts can restock at lower figures. The future, however, augurs a strong market, and should the recent active demand both in Smyrna and Constantinople continue we are certain to see again 13s. to 13s. 6d. for a basis of 12 per cent. morphine. Our exchange is now ps. 728 per pound sterling for cheque on London, and \$0.60⁴ for one Turkish paper pound. The arrivals to date, commencing early this month, are 183 cases new crop, against 110 at same date last year. The Smyrna stock of old and new

opium in first and second hands is now 850 cases of 160 lb. per case.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Carnauba is nominal on the spot at 92s. 6d. per cwt. for fatty grey and 85s. for chalky grey. Sales to arrive include chalky grey at 75s. per cwt. c.i.f. Japanese vegetable wax remains dull at 87s. 6d. per cwt. and 74s. c.i.f. to arrive.

The exports from Japan during April amounted to 6,423 piculs, valued at 251,564 yen. During the four months ended April 30 they were as follows:—

	1920	1921	1922
Piculs ..	3,049	5,300	17,561
Yen ..	166,386	191,757	691,239

Seeds, Spices, etc.

CLOVES are quiet at 1s. 1d. per lb. for fair Zanzibar on the spot. To arrive, August-October is quoted at 7¹/₂d. c.i.f.; October-December has been sold at 7³/₄d. The reports of heavy crops have led to a considerable amount of bear selling, and it will be seen that there is a difference of about 5d. per lb. between spot and forward prices.

COCONUT (DESICCATED) was 1s. per cwt. easier early in the week, with spot sellers of fine and medium Ceylon at 37s. per cwt., but 38s. was the price on Wednesday. Afloat is 35s., and August-September shipment has been sold at 36s. c.i.f.

MACE continues firm, and there is keen competition for the few parcels offering.

NUTMEGS.—Sound West Indian continue very scarce, and there are still no advices of the shipment of any quantity. Penang are slightly higher.

PEPPER closed steady last week, with spot sellers of fair black Singapore at 4d. per lb. To arrive, July-September and August-October have been sold at the rather better price of 4d. c.i.f. Tellicherry to arrive is quoted at 43s. c.i.f. and Aleppo at 41s. 6d. c.i.f. Lampung on the spot is 4³/4d., fair Tellicherry 4¹/₂d., and Aleppo 4¹/₄d. White Muntok has spot sellers at 7¹/₂d.; for July-September and August-October shipment 7d. c.i.f. has been paid. White Singapore has spot sellers at 6¹/₂d., and August-October shipment is valued at 6³/₄d. c.i.f. d.w.

PIMENTO is slow and rather easier at 2¹/₂d. per lb.

SEEDS.—The following are current spot quotations: Spanish ANISE 85s. per cwt., and Russian 71s. CANARY SEED, Mazagan, 95s. per quarter; Larache, 75s.; Spanish, 110s.; fine bold Tangier, 105s.; CARAWAY SEED is very scarce and dearer at 80s. for Dutch on the spot and 60s. for Morocco. CUMIN SEED is 85s. for Morocco. DILL SEED 25s., FENNEL SEED 57s. 6d. per cwt. FENUGREEK SEED scarce at 14s. 6d. per cwt. Manchurian HEMP SEED is lower at 14s. 6d. per cwt. Moroccan LINSEED is unobtainable on the spot. MUSTARD SEED 30s. to 35s. per cwt. for English.

Essential Oils

THERE has been a moderate demand for the Sicilian oils at last week's lower figures. Lemon oil has fluctuated considerably owing to the depreciated exchange, but fair business has been done at rates in favour of buyers; bergamot and orange have also been inquired for. Prices are expected to improve again. Caraway oil is dearer. Mint oil (c.i.f.) has improved slightly. Star anise oil, Ceylon cinnamon leaf and Cochin lemongrass are easier.

The imports and re-exports of essential oils into and from the United Kingdom for June, 1922, compared with the same month in 1921 and 1920, were as follows:

	1920	1921	1922
June Imports in lbs. ..	376,607	91,482	261,234
" " value ..	£211,426	£24,335	£60,270
" " Re-exports in lbs. ..	149,600	51,453	64,362
" " " value ..	£92,882	£16,089	£21,667

ANISE (STAR).—"Red ship" is quiet and easier on the spot at 2s. 3¹/₂d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.; buyers at 2s. 3d. The c.i.f. price is from 2s. 5d. upwards. The "Glengarry" has brought 200 cases from Hongkong to London.

ALMOND.—Essential oil s.a.p., foreign distillate, is quoted at 17s. 6d. to 18s. per lb., spot.

BAY.—High percentage West Indian is 12s. 6d. per lb., with lower percentages proportionately less.

BERGAMOT.—There has been a better demand at the lower prices, as last quoted, of 14s. to 15s. per lb., spot

or c.i.f. to arrive, for 37 to 39 per cent. i.a., according to seller.

CAMPHOR.—White essential oil has met with some inquiry for small drums and cases at 90s. per cwt. Large drums are quoted at 80s. Brown oil, high gravity, is 75s.

The exports from Japan during April amounted to 1,709 piculs, valued at 42,156 yen. During the four months ended April 30 they were as follows:—

	1920	1921	1922
Piculs	10,248	1,415	4,211
Yen	477,007	24,717	105,078

CARAWAY.—Some holders have again advanced their price, 14s. 6d. per lb. being asked for small lots of double rectified.

CASSIA is quiet and slightly easier at 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 9d. per lb., for 80 to 85 c.a. on the spot. For shipment, there are resellers about 4s. 4d. c.i.f. The "Glengarry" has brought 50 cases from Hongkong to London.

CEDARWOOD on the spot is 1s. 6d. per lb., in drums, or 1s. 7d. in cases, for American.

CINNAMON LEAF.—There are few inquiries at present, and spot is on the easy side at 5d. per oz., for Ceylon. For shipment 3½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is quoted at 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., in drums, but there does not appear to be much obtainable on the spot. The price for July-August shipment is 1s. 10½d. c.i.f. Java or Burmese is unchanged at 2s. 10½d. to 2s. 11d.

CLOVE is unchanged at 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb., for foreign or English distilled.

CORIANDER, foreign distilled, is 36s. to 40s. per lb., according to quantity.

LEMON.—The decline in price reported last week, while partly due to the adverse rate of exchange, was accelerated by the withdrawal of American buyers who have been fairly active recently. Business has been done from London at 2s. 9d. c.i.f., and quotations have, in some directions, advanced to 2s. 11½d. c.i.f. On the spot the range of quotations is practically unaltered at 2s. 10d. to 3s. 1d. per lb., according to seller.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin has been in small demand at 2½d. per oz., spot, which is slightly easier. For shipment 2 3½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

LIME.—Distilled is quiet and unchanged at 2s. 1½d. per lb., spot.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki is firm at 5s. 3d. per lb. spot. The shippers' price July-September has been advanced to 5s. 1d. c.i.f.

The exports from Japan during April amounted to 174 piculs, valued at 54,163 yen. During the four months ended April 30 they were as follows:—

	1920	1921	1922
Piculs	856	664	387
Yen	644,066	174,047	110,098

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is as quoted last week, 11s. 6d. per lb. up to 12s. 6d. according to seller on the spot. For shipment, bitter is quoted at 10s. 3d. to 11s. 3d. c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Penang is quoted at 34s. 6d. per lb., in 80-lb. drums, up to 37s. 6d. for smaller lots, Mysore is 40s.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural oil is quoted in case lots at 9s. 9d. per lb., spot.

SASSAFRAS.—The spot quotation for genuine is barely steady at 5s. 6d. per lb., and this would be shaded for a line.

WINTERGREEN (SWEET BIRCH).—On the spot genuine is quoted at from 13s. to 14s. per lb.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A QUIET but steady tone has prevailed in this market during the past week. Quoted prices, which can generally be shaded, are steadily maintained. The demand for citric and tartaric acids and other seasonable materials has slackened off considerably, and spot rates are inclined to be easier, but so far are unchanged. German chemical prices for export are no longer much above what they sell at in the home market. As regards the English market and makers, they have now some difficulty in meeting competition as their cost of production has been continually on the increase, while the British cost of pro-

duction has been gradually falling. Germany is selling a few products for export at below the home trade price in Germany.

ACETANILIDE is maintained at about 1s. 3d. per lb. and slightly less for large quantities; the demand is small.

AMIDOPYRIN continues quite neglected, and is offered at about 17s. per lb.

AMMONIUM BENZOATE is seldom called for; spot holders quote at about 4s. per lb.

ASPIRIN is firm at 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb., with a steady but restricted demand.

BARBITONE is a shade easier, being now offered at about 9s. 6d. per lb.; no improvement in demand.

BENZOIC ACID is steady but dull at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL is maintained at 5s. per lb., with some quotations at higher rates.

BETANAPHTHOL.—Resublimed stands at the nominal figure of 2s. 6d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) continues steady at 3s. per lb., but business is light.

BROMIDES.—The market has been rather quieter, and although prices are unchanged there is an easier tone on the market. Ammonium, 11½d. to 1s.; potassium, crystals and granular, 9½d. to 10d.; sodium, crystals and granular, 9½d. to 10d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is steadily maintained at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., but business is poor.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Duty paid is unchanged at 4s. 9d. per lb., with some few sales being made.

CITRIC ACID.—The spot position is somewhat easier, with the demand fallen right off. Holders are quoting about the same at 2s. 5½d., but there is a distinctly easier tone. The forward position is also moving slightly in buyers' favour. Arrivals of late have been on a much freer scale.

COUMARIN is offered at 10s. 6d. per lb., for powder, to 11s. 3d. for good bold crystals.

CREOSOTE.—B.P. is 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb., and steady with limited business.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is quoted at varying figures and seldom inquired for; average price asked is about 10s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is unsteady, with most spot holders quoting at about 9s. per lb.; some offers are said to be cheaper.

HEXAMINE is steadier after recent falls in value at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.: some few sales.

LACTIC ACID is quoted at 2s. 1d. per lb. in 60-lb. carboys.

METHYL SALICYLATE is firm and in fair demand at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL remains sluggish with values almost nominal at 15s. per lb.

MILK-SUGAR.—Owing to the recent unseasonable weather, prices in Holland are firmer, and will probably go higher, particularly as the whole of the Dutch production has been disposed of. Spot quotations for Dutch are from 105s. to 107s. 6d. as to quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE varies from 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb., with very little doing at present.

PARALDEHYDE on spot seems very irregular, with the average price asked about 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

PHENACETIN is steady at 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity, with some moderate demand on the market.

PHENAZONE is held at 7s. 3d. per lb., with little doing.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is a shade firmer, with quotations now at 3s. 9d. per lb.

PIPERAZINE remains idle, and is nominal at about 3s. 6d. per oz.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—B.P. is steady at 9d. to 9½d. per lb., with fair business continuing.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE on quotation averages about 6s. 6d. per lb., with little business about.

RESORCIN.—Recrystallized is steady but slack at 7s. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID.—B.P. is well held at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., with a slight reduction for large quantities.

SALOL is a shade easier at 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb. on a dull market.

SODIUM BENZOATE is unchanged on a steady but quiet market at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE remains idle at the nominal price of 17s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE has not been in much demand of late, but prices are maintained at unchanged rates. Powder, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; crystals, 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

SULPHONAL has not improved in demand, and is quoted at about 15s. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—Leviss is steady on a slack market at 3s. 3d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID has not been in such brisk demand, but spot prices are so far maintained, although they are not at all steady. The forward position is also easing somewhat. On spot, about 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

THYMOL varies from 20s. to 22s. per lb., with little inquiry about.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, July 19.

A MUCH better inquiry for export has lately been coming to hand, but as yet actual business has not been of much account. Spot supplies in a number of products have run short, with an advance in price following. A better demand for some of the industrial products for home consumption is also recorded, and prices are generally very steady. Acetic acid is especially firm. Oxalic acid is one of the few to go to lower figures.

ACETIC ACID on spot stands very firm, with no falling-off in demand for supplies as they come to hand. 80 per cent. technical, £39; 80 per cent. pure, £44. 98 per cent. glacial is very firm at £65 per ton, in casks and demijohns, ex wharf, London.

ACETONE.—British Government specification stands firm at £70 per ton, in drums.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is inclined to ease off a little, with competition very keen—quoted at 1s. 10d. per lb. for 99.95 per cent.

AMMONIUM MURIATE is a good market, with prices steady round about 3s. per cwt.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE for export is in restricted supply, with the price firm in the region of £17 per ton.

ARSENIC continues to be influenced by a state of scarcity, only comparatively few first-hand offers now being actually made of Cornish white powder, which is firmly held at about £42 to £42 10s. per ton, delivered London. Second-hand parcels are, however, still obtainable at around £41. Grecian is not offering as yet.

BARIUM CHLORIDE (98 to 100 per cent.) is quoted at about £22 10s. per ton, but business would probably be at lower figures.

BLEACHING POWDER (35 to 37 per cent.) continues slack, with prices none too steady; offers range from £12 to £14 per ton for home trade and at about £13 for export.

COPPER-SULPHATE.—There is a steady tone with a moderate amount of export business proceeding, and the terms quoted are on either side of £27 per ton f.o.b. Liverpool, less 5 per cent. for casks, and that figure is well representative of the market although certain large makers ask as much as £28. The Lancashire makers continue the cheapest sellers. The home demand is slow, and it is not expected that with the troubles in Ireland, the outlet in that quarter will be much this season. The shipments made abroad continue to compare favourably with those of the previous season, the total for June amounting to 4,682 tons, this making an aggregate of 35,083 tons for the six months, against 23,426 tons in the same period last year.

CREAM OF TARTAR has quietened off in demand on spot and an easier tone is recorded as to quoted prices, which range from isolated offers at 11s. to 11s. per cwt. for B.P. The forward position is easier at about 10s., less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

FORMALDEHYDE stands steady at £68 per ton for 40 per cent. volume.

GLAUBERS' SALT remains in very poor request, with supplies plentiful. £4 per ton would be accepted for some parcels.

LEAD ACETATE continues steady, but rather dull, at:—Brown broken, £35, and white crystals £39 per ton.

LEAD-PRODUCTS.—Should the price of pig-lead rise further after the renewed advance recorded almost daily since our last issue, owing to the scarcity of the metal, home makers of white-lead and oxides will probably revise

their prices upward. The demand for white-lead is anything but brisk, but there has been a fair outlet for red lead and litharge.

LITHARGE is slightly firmer on spot, being offered at about £34 10s. for imported material, c.i.f. London.

OXALIC ACID has eased off again on a dull market, and now quoted at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE has been inquired for a little better, and quoted unchanged at about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE has also livened up a little and is firmer at about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE on the spot is very scarce, with yellow now quoted at the advanced price of 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Prices are well maintained, and a fair volume of business is being done. Dog-tooth crystals, 5s.; medium-sized crystals, 50s.; fine white crystals, 30s. per cwt.

SALTCAKE remains slack at £4 to £4 10s. per ton, f.o.b.; little doing.

SODA ASH (58 per cent. light alkali) on the spot remains slack, with offers at the same rates as last reported. London £9 10s., and the North £8 10s. per ton. British makers are quoting to domestic users on contract at £7 17s. 6d. per ton.

SODA, CAUSTIC.—Export inquiry has been a little better of late, but actual business is still light. Spot quotations are unchanged at: 70-72 per cent., £21; 76-77 per cent., £23 per ton. Makers' prices to domestic consumers on contract are: 70-72 per cent., £20 10s.; 76-77 per cent., £22 10s. per ton.

SODA CRYSTALS from British makers for home trade only, £6 per ton, in bags, carriage paid to destination.

SODIUM ACETATE on the spot is dull and unsteady at £23 to £24 per ton.

SODIUM BICARBONATE has not been quite so active, with spot offers ranging from £11 to £11 5s. per ton. British makers quote at £11 per ton, in bags, delivered free, for home trade only.

SODIUM BICHROMATE has been more active, and some quotations are now up to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., but parcels could still be obtained at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.

SODIUM CHLORATE is steady at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Inquiry continues restricted to small lots.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Pea crystals have been much quieter in demand, but so far prices are maintained in the region of £19 10s. per ton, in 1-cwt. kegs. Commercial quality is quoted at about £14 per ton, but seldom inquired for.

SODIUM NITRATE seems a shade easier, being now quoted at £14 10s. to £15 per ton, f.o.r. Liverpool.

SODIUM PRUSSIATE has again advanced, and now firm at 11d. per lb., with very little about.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is unchanged on a dull market. 60-62 per cent. dull, in drums, £20; 60-65 per cent. concentrated, in casks, £21 per ton.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Cresylic acid and carbolic acid have advanced and hold firm. Pitch is a good market. Other products are quite steady with business moderately good. ANILINE OIL AND SALT remain lifeless—nominal at 1s. per lb., packages free. PITCH is now very firm and active at 75s. per ton. PURE METHYL ALCOHOL is steady at £64 per ton, ex wharf, London. CRESYLCIC ACID has again advanced, and is now firm at 2s. 4d. per gallon, naked at makers' works. CREOSOTE OIL is unchanged at 6d. per gallon. CARBOLIC ACID, crystals, are a shade firmer at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. f.o.b. United Kingdom. PYRIDINE is steadier at the unchanged rate of 5s. 9d. per gallon. HEXAMETHYLENE is still quiet, but maintained at 3s. per gallon. NAPHTHALENE is firmly held at £17 per ton; crude £4 to £7; balls, £25; tablets, £34; candles, £34 per ton.

London Drug Market

Mincing Lane, E.C.3, July 20.

A DRUG auction was held to-day after an interval of twelve weeks, when moderate supplies were offered by eleven brokers. The demand throughout was quite retail, and, as usual, a considerable proportion of the offerings passed the hammer unsold, so much so that the next auction has been fixed to take place on October 12. Cape aloes met with a small sale at about steady rates, and only odd lots of

Sumatra benzoin were disposed of. Cardamoms were steady for good bold pale, and other qualities, including decorticated seed, brought previous prices. Honey was quite neglected, and for Matto Grosso ipecacuanha steady rates were paid compared with private prices. For myrrh it was difficult to obtain a bid, and for rhubarb sales were quite retail, the high prices asked not being conducive to business. Sarsaparilla is becoming scarce, and full rates were paid for native Jamaica. Beeswax continues scarce, with no important offerings. The following table shows the quantities offered and sold:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aiowan seed ..	13 ..	0	Honey—		
Aloes—			San Domingo ..	34 ..	0
Cape .. (cs.)	153 ..	15	New Zealand ..	62 ..	0
" .. (tins)	36 ..	0	West Indian ..	5 ..	0
Curacao .. (cs.)	69 ..	0	Hops .. (es.)	3 ..	0
Zanzibar .. (cs.)	7 ..	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Ammon. brom. (cs.)	5 ..	5	Cartagena ..	12 ..	0
" .. (lb.)	84 ..	0	Matto Grosso ..	27 ..	11
Ammoniacum (tins) ..	18 ..	0	Jambul seed ..	8 ..	0
(cases) ..	15 ..	0	Juniper berry oil ..		
Anise star oil ..	1 ..	0	(pkgs.) ..	4 ..	0
Amatto seed ..	47 ..	0	" .. (lb.)	73 ..	0
Areca ..	77 ..	0	Kamala ..	8 ..	0
Angol ..	33 ..	0	Kaolin .. (ewt.)	31 ..	0
Balsam Peru ..	9 ..	0	Kola ..	101 ..	0
Balsam tolu ..	3 ..	0	Liquorice juice (cs.) ..	1 ..	0
Belladonna leaves ..	44 ..	0	Liquorice paste ..	1 ..	0
Belladonna root ..	90 ..	0	Liquorice powder ..		
Benzoin—			(kgs.) ..	11 ..	0
Palembang ..	4 ..	0	Liquorice root ..	52 ..	0
Siam ..	23 ..	0	Lycopodium ..	5 ..	0
Sumatra ..	181 ..	20	Mace oil .. (dms.)	5 ..	0
Betanaphthol (brls.) ..	5 ..	0	Mastic ..	3 ..	0
Bhang .. (cs.)	1 ..	0	Menthol ..	1 ..	1
Borax pdr. (cks.) ..	3 ..	0	Musk seed ..	6 ..	0
Buehu ..	8 ..	2	Mustard pdr. (kgs.) ..	10 ..	0
Cade oil .. (dms.)	3 ..	0	Myrrh ..	274 ..	0
Calumba ..	142 ..	0	Nutmeg oil (dms.) ..	5 ..	0
Calamus root ..	89 ..	0	Nux vomica ..	244 ..	36
Camphor oil ..	11 ..	0	Olibanum ..	278 ..	0
Canaga oil .. (tin)	1 ..	0	Orange oil .. (cs.) ..	1 ..	0
Cannab. ind. ..	16 ..	0	" .. (tin)	1 ..	0
Cantharides (Ch.) ..	20 ..	0	Orange peel ..	61 ..	14
Cardamoms ..	430 ..	37	Olive oil .. (cs.) ..	2 ..	0
Cascara sagrada ..	1 ..	1	Orchella weed ..	50 ..	0
Cascarilla ..	10 ..	0	Otto of rose (vs.) ..	5 ..	0
Cashew nuts ..	28 ..	0	Papain .. (cs.) ..	3 ..	0
Cassia fistula ..	76 ..	0	Paraldehyde ..	9 ..	0
Cedrat oil .. (bot.) ..	2 ..	0	Patchouli oil (dms.) ..	2 ..	2*
Cevadilla ..	3 ..	3	Pennyroyal oil (tin) ..	1 ..	0
Chamomiles ..	7 ..	0	Peppermint oil (tin) ..	1 ..	0
Chiretta ..	22 ..	0	Plumbago ..	3 ..	0
Cinchona ..	102 ..	0	Potash brom. (kgs.) ..	10 ..	0
Cinnamon-bark oil .. (cs.) ..	9 ..	0	" .. (cs.) ..	2 ..	2
" .. (bot.) ..	4 ..	0	Potash chlorate (cks.) ..	4 ..	0
Citric acid .. (kgs.) ..	5 ..	0	Rhubarb (Ch.) ..	134 ..	5
Civet (horns) ..	7 ..	0	Rosemary oil (tin) ..	1 ..	0
Cochineal ..	32 ..	1	Saffron .. (tins) ..	9 ..	0
Colocephal & pulp ..	20 ..	0	Sal ammoniac (pkgs.) ..	2 ..	1
Colchicum ..	3 ..	3	Sage leaves ..	14 ..	0
Copaiba ..	20 ..	0	Sandalwood oil ..		
" .. (tin)	1 ..	0	(tins) ..	7 ..	0
Coumarin .. (cs.) ..	1 ..	0	Sandarac ..	57 ..	2*
Cream of tartar (kgs.) ..	3 ..	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Cubeb oil .. (dms.) ..	5 ..	0	Grey Jamaica ..	17 ..	2
Cubeb ..	74 ..	0	Mexican ..	3 ..	0
Cutch ..	28 ..	28	Native Jam. ..	28 ..	8
Digitalis ..	37 ..	0	Scammony root ..	32 ..	0
Dill seed ..	39 ..	0	Senna and pods—		
Dragon's blood ..	46 ..	0	Alex. ..	9 ..	0
Elemi .. (es.) ..	66 ..	0	Mecca ..	12 ..	0
Elder flowers ..	5 ..	0	Tinnevelly ..	452 ..	7
Ergot ..	9 ..	0	Soap root .. (tons) ..	2 ..	0
Eucalyptus oil ..	20 ..	0	Soda benzoate (brl.) ..	1 ..	0
Frangula bark ..	79 ..	0	Soda brom. .. (cs.) ..	2 ..	2
Galangal ..	135 ..	0	Soda sulphide (kilos) ..	50 ..	50
Galls ..	32 ..	14	Starch pdr. ..	4 ..	0
Gamboge ..	23 ..	6*	Stramonium ..	8 ..	0
Gentian ..	9 ..	1	Strophanthus ..	20 ..	0
Gelatine .. (tons)	2 ..	2	Tamarinds (L.I.) ..	5 ..	0
Geranium oil .. (tins)	1 ..	0	Tannie acid (es.) ..	1 ..	0
Glycyrrhizin ..	1 ..	0	Tartarie acid (es.) ..	1 ..	0
Guaiacum ..	52 ..	3	Tonka beans ..	18 ..	0
Gum acacia ..	72 ..	0	Tragacanth ..	70 ..	0
Gum acrorides ..	10 ..	0	Treacle, black (dms.) ..	17 ..	0
Gum karaya ..	228 ..	5*	Turneric ..	34 ..	34
Gurjun oil .. (dms.) ..	50 ..	0	Wax (bees')—		
Hellebore root ..	6 ..	0	Abyssinian ..	27 ..	0
Hemiane ..	323 ..	0	Chilian ..	6 ..	0
Honey—			East Indian ..	10 ..	0
Calif ..	240 ..	240	Morocco ..	20 ..	0
Cuban ..	132 ..	0	Jamaica ..	4 ..	0
Haiti ..	141 ..	0	Wax (veget.) Jp. ..	27 ..	2
Hawaiian ..	42 ..	0			
Jamaica ..	675 ..	31			

* Sold privately.

The next Drug-auction will be held on October 12.

The Late Mr. Lambert

Before commencing his catalogue, Mr. W. S. Phillips (Bowyer & Bartleet) paid a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Alfred Lambert (French & Plucknett), who, he said, was so well and favourably known to the drug trade. He moved that a vote of sympathy should be sent to his relatives, and this was done standing. Mr. Groom acknowledged the vote.

ALOES.—Cape was plentiful, but only 15 cases sold at steady rates, including good hard bright firsts at 29s., good seconds at 26s. 6d., and ordinary dull at 20s. per cwt.

ANNATO SEED.—Good bright East Indian were retired at 4½d., and fair at 4d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Only odd lots of Sumatra were disposed of, including good fair almondy seconds at £11 per cwt., and a case of ordinary country cut at £5 5s. Ten cases had been sold privately.

BROMIDES.—For two cases sodium bromide 6d. per lb. was paid, and 10 x 5 kilo. parcels also sold at 6d.; two cases potash bromide sold at 7½d.; all these sales were without reserve; five cases ammonium bromide sold without reserve at 9d. per lb.

BUCHU.—Two bales good green round, slightly stalky, sold at 3s. 6d. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—For 20 cases Chinese the limit was 4s. 3d. per lb.

CAMPHOR OIL.—Five drums of essential white were held at 80s. per cwt.

CARDAMOMS met with a small demand, full prices being paid for bold pale. The rates realised were as follows:—Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold pale, 5s. 9d., good bold pale 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d., small pale 2s. 4d., tiny pale 1s. 3d. *Splits*: Good pale bold, part specky, 3s.; medium split 2s. 3d., brown and split and pickings 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d., good decorticated seed 2s. 6d.

CASSIA FISTULA.—A lot 53 baskets fair pod was bought in at 52s. 6d. per cwt.

CEVADILLA SEED.—Three bags fair realised 40s. per cwt. without reserve.

CHAMOMILES.—A lot of seven bales of ordinary brown Belgian of 1919 crop was bought in at 300s. per cwt.

CHIRETTA is selling privately at 6½d. per lb.: in auction 10 bales "all more or less part country-damaged" were bought in without mention of price.

COCHINEAL.—A single bag of black sold at 1s. 6d. per lb.

COLCHICUM.—A lot of 3 bales fair cut sold without reserve at 19s. 6d. per cwt.

CUTCH.—A lot of 28 boxes sold at 23s. per cwt.

DILL SEED.—For 39 bags fair East Indian 27s. per cwt. was wanted.

ERGOT.—Spot prices are unchanged at from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.; forward prices are somewhat uncertain as yet; 3s. 6d. c.i.f. has been named as the forward price of sound Spanish. In the drug auction 7 bags slightly mouldy Spanish were offered at 4s. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—For 10 cases (55 per cent. eucalyptol) 1s. 2d. was wanted.

GUAIACUM.—A lot of 42 packages, mostly common drossy quality, offered, of which 19 barrels had been disposed of, but not by the broker in whose catalogue they were printed. Two cases of fair glassy block, part slightly drossy, sold at 2s. 11d. per lb., and a keg of good glassy sold at 2s. 8d.

GUM ACACIA.—For 17 bags pale clean Ghatti 50s. was wanted, and 40s. for fair slightly woody and ambery.

GURJUN OIL.—A parcel of 50 drums was held at 1s. 2d. per lb.

HENBANE.—A lot of 131 bales offered, part testing 0.65 per cent. alkaloids, for which 32s. 6d. per cwt. was wanted, and for the remainder, testing 0.25 per cent. alkaloids, the limit was 25s.

HONEY was quite neglected until towards the end of the auction, when 240 cases Californian sold, without reserve, with spirited competition, at from 47s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per cwt. for pale liquid, similar quality having been sold privately at 65s. Five barrels cream set Jamaica sold at 38s. 6d. per cwt. A single barrel palish set Jamaica realised 45s., and 5 amber liquid, set to

setting, at 40s., and 5 barrels, out of condition and fermenting, at 20s. to 25s.; 14 casks dark liquid amber to slightly set Jamaica sold at 26s., subject to sellers' approval. There was a noteworthy absence of bids for honey.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso was about 9d. per lb. dearer than at the previous auction, and was steady compared with private prices, the first broker to sell disposing of 11 bales at from 6s. 10d. part subject to 7s. per lb. for ordinary dull lean to fair bright; 10 bales of similar quality were also held at 7s. per lb. A lot of 12 bags Cartagena just arrived was offered, but no price was mentioned.

KOLA.—Fair Ceylon are selling privately at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.; nothing sold in auction.

Lycopodium.—Five cases of Russian were held at 4s. 6d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—A case of Yazawa brand sold at 22s. 6d. per lb. net, without discount.

NUX VOMICA.—In auction 36 bags of bold silky Bombay were sold at 25s. per cwt., subject to sellers' approval. Privately the sales to arrive include Cochin for July-August shipment at 25s. per cwt. c.i.f. New York.

ORANGE PEEL is steady; 15 cases of good bright so-called Maltese strip were sold at 5d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

ORCHELLA WEED.—For fifty bales 17s. 6d. per cwt. was wanted.

RHUBARB was slow of sale. A single case of good Canton pickings sold at 3s. per lb., and four cases of bold round rough horny High-dried realised 2s. 2d. per lb. For bold flat High-dried, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, 3s. 6d. per lb. was wanted, and the best lots of Shensi and Canton were held at 5s.

SARSAPEARILLA.—Genuine grey Jamaica is becoming scarce; a new bale of ordinary sold at 1s. 8d., and a bale of part mouldy realised 1s. 10d. Three bales of dullish red, slightly mixed Native-Jamaica sold at 1s. 11d. per lb., and 5 other bales realised 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d., the latter being red and grey mixed.

SENNA.—Tinnevelly leaf was quite neglected, the bulk being of poor quality. A single bale of fair greenish clean leaf sold at 4d., and 6 bales fair pods realised 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Pale Alexandrian pods were limited at from 8d. to 9d., and for green siftings 6d. was asked.

TURMERIC.—A lot of 31 bags of Cochin split bulbs, oil and sea-damaged, sold without reserve at from 7s. 6d. to 11s. per cwt. Privately there is a fair demand, and market is firmer at 27s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt. for fair Madras finger and for Cochin bulbs, which are plentiful; rates are easy at 19s. to 20s. per cwt. as to quality.

German Chemical and Drug Markets

The market report of a leading Hamburg wholesale drug house, dated July 15, after referring briefly to Germany's desperate situation, and the daily decline of the economic position of Europe, states that in consequence of the wild fluctuations of the rate of exchange, quotations are impossible, as they have no solid foundations, and from varying from day to day now change from hour to hour. Orders are coming in increasing volume from abroad. The following quotations are in marks, per kilo:—

ACETANILIDE has been in good demand at m. 165; for export m. 180.

ACETIC ACID (glacial 98 per cent.)—Supplies have not increased, and it is particularly firm at m. 85; for export the price is £53 for 1,000 kilos. The price of 80 per cent. is likely to advance, as supplies are scanty and the main season of consumption is at hand. Offered at m. 65; for export £45 per ton.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID.—The demand has recently declined, and it is offered at m. 360; for export m. 475.

AGAR AGAR is being briskly sold, and spot is scarce, in spite of the fact that the price has nearly doubled. Kobe I. is quoted m. 1,200, Kobe II. m. 950; broken bulk is charged m. 20 extra.

ANETHOL is neglected at m. 875.

BALSAM OF PERU.—Genuine original has been sold at m. 1,400, and is scarce. Ordinary commercial and Ph.G.V. quality is being sold at m. 600. For export special quotations in the currency of the country of destination.

BENZALDEHYDE.—The demand has remained satisfactory at m. 220, and it is firm.

BENZOIC ACID is neglected at m. 250.

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE is in regular demand at m. 1,300; for export m. 1,475; the same applies to **BISMUTH SUBNITRATE** at m. 1,600; for export m. 1,750.

BORAX.—The price has been frequently changed by the convention in consequence of the fluctuations in the value of the mark. Crystals and granular are quoted m. 63, powder m. 64, exclusive of barrels.

BORIC ACID.—The same applies as in the case of borax; crystals m. 124, scales and powder m. 125, exclusive of barrels.

CAFFEINE (PURE) has been taken up in large and small lots by the home market at m. 2,200, and stocks are getting low. A remnant of about 25 kilos of foreign make is offered at m. 2,300.

CAFFEINE SALTS.—Owing to absence of demand prices have not followed that of caffeine, and are quoted m. 950.

CANTHARIDES.—Spot stocks are entirely cleared; July-August delivery is offered at m. 2,400.

CITRIC ACID.—In spite of the high price there is a brisk demand at m. 500 for home and export.

COLCHICUM SEED.—Only small amounts are available at m. 65.

COUMARIN.—Makers have repeatedly advanced the price, and large orders have come in from abroad. Offered at m. 2,000; for export m. 2,100 for crystals, and powder m. 2,000.

CREAM OF TARTAR (98 to 100 per cent.) is firm at m. 180 owing to scanty supplies.

DILL SEED has been sold at m. 34.

ERGOT.—Spot stocks are entirely cleared; July-August delivery is offered at m. 730.

GENTIAN.—The higher price of m. 75 has been paid.

GLYCERIN.—The price has been advanced by makers, double distilled, sp. gr. 1.23, is offered at m. 120; for export m. 140.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is offered at m. 950; for export m. 1,075.

GUAIACOL CRYST.—A remainder is offered at m. 650.

HELIOTROPINE is neglected at m. 1,200.

HEXAMETHYLENTETRAMINE.—Only small amounts have been sold at m. 325; for export m. 400.

HYDRASTIS.—Large transactions have taken place at m. 4,200.

HYDROQUINONE.—After some speculative purchases the price has become more stable at m. 560; for export m. 625.

MENTHOL.—Case lots are quoted at m. 5,300 per kilo; broken bulk m. 5,500.

MILK-SUGAR has been sold in increasing amounts at m. 135, and owing to the imminent shortage of milk during the autumn and winter it is advisable to buy now.

OXALIC ACID is in regular demand at m. 55; for export m. 105.

PHENACETIN is m. 700; for export m. 1,000.

PHENAZONE.—The demand has declined at m. 1,200; for export m. 1,500.

PHENOPHTHALEIN has been in considerable demand for export at m. 725; for the home market it is obtainable at m. 700.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE has been in slightly better demand, and now fetches m. 80; for export m. 90.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is m. 110; for export m. 130.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is m. 625; for export m. 700.

PYRAMIDON is in regular demand for export at m. 3,200.

SALICYLIC ACID.—Supplies are scanty at m. 220 for the home market, while large orders from abroad are coming in at m. 300.

SALOL is m. 325; for export m. 370.

SANTONIN.—The demand exceeds the supply; the price is m. 150,000, and for export £75.

SENEGA has been in brisk demand, and the price of m. 850 compares favourably with recent importations.

SODIUM BENZOATE.—For the home market and export the price is m. 225. A slightly inferior quality is offered at m. 200 for Germany.

SODIUM BROMIDE is m. 85; for export m. 95.

SODIUM SALICYLATE is very scarce at m. 240.

STAR ANISE.—Prime Chinese is offered at m. 148 transit, and has been sold in satisfactory amounts.

STRAMONIUM LEAVES have recently been sold in large amounts for export at prices up to m. 37.

TARAXACUM is m. 45, and is likely to advance.

VERONAL is in large demand for export at m. 1,900; also **DIETHYLBARBITURIC ACID** at m. 1,800. Veronal for Germany is quoted m. 1,600.

Export of Dangerous Drugs

We understand that under the new Home Office regulations, to be published later in the year, the officials are endeavouring to arrange that the exports of "dangerous drugs" from this country, with the usual export licence granted, shall not be allowed to be entered at the port of destination by the foreign Customs, unless a corresponding licence is granted from the receiving country. Although this new regulation is aimed at illicit trade, it will make it very difficult for legitimate traders, and will have little or no effect on illicit traders, who do not trouble about licences.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. The writer may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but he must in all cases furnish his real name and address to the Editor.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference

SIR.—At the annual Conference, to be held at Nottingham next week, a matter of vital importance to the future of the British Pharmaceutical Conference will be discussed and decided on July 26, viz., the absorption of the Conference by the Pharmaceutical Society. There are, unfortunately, a considerable number of members who will not be able to attend the meeting when this momentous decision will be made, so that their voice in the matter will not be heard. In the circumstances, it would have been of considerable advantage had a postal vote of the members been taken, so as to ascertain their opinion regarding this vital question. As one who has been keenly interested in the Conference, and to many others from various parts of the country to whom I have spoken, the demise of the Conference, as we have known it for so many years—being the sole institution to which anyone in the drug-trade can belong—is to be deeply regretted. Before it is too late, may I urge all those members who are not in favour of the proposal—that the Conference should be absorbed by the Pharmaceutical Society—to stand by their convictions and write immediately and in unmistakable terms, to "the Hon. General Secretaries, British Pharmaceutical Conference, Victoria Hotel, Nottingham," recording the fact that they are against the scheme.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN H. ROBINSON.

Liverpool.

The Tobacco Habit

SIR.—The whole question of alcohol, tobacco, etc., is the difference between use and abuse, and I see no reason why the temperate person should not continue his use of them without detriment to himself or anybody else. But when it comes to abuse, the point to be decided is whether it is a disease or a criminal habit, and the decision of that point would also decide the method of treatment, either in the hospital or the Court. If I choose to have a glass of ale or wine with my lunch or dinner, I am not interfering with anybody, and I should be extremely sorry to live in a "land of liberty" which forbade me to do so, but the man who increases that glass to such an extent that he brings on his family all the miseries attendant on a drunkard's home, is ill-treating them far worse than if he struck them, for which offence he could be imprisoned. Similarly I enjoy a pipe after a meal, without, I believe, any detriment, but the man who extends his smoke to 50 or 60 cigarettes daily, and inhales them all, is merely asking for trouble, and Dame Nature sees that he gets it. My personal opinion is that all these habitués should be treated as mentally deficient, as they lack proper self-control. All of which leads us to the fact that the cocaine addict, apart from the physical wreck he renders himself, has now involved the unfortunate pharmacist in his punishment, and rendered the latter liable to imprisonment as well. The Government does not penalise the publican or the tobacconist for the offences of their customers; why, therefore, institute such treatment for the chemist?—Yours truly,

FUMETR (18/7).

SIR.—I am glad Dr. W. F. Furlong has had the courage to point out the pernicious effects of tobacco, and though his letter may have no effect as regards the present victims, who appear to be helpless in the power of it, who get angry when anyone suggests they are, or will become, slaves to the habit, and who are selfish to a degree in the careless way they throw away their matches and cigarette ends, it may act as a warning to others. In these days of active competition it is the best and most active brain that wins, and the man who dulls his brains

with tobacco will be out of the running in any contest for supremacy in any field of activity. When a young man applies for a berth, he is practically renting his brains, and no wise employer will care to hire a damaged or dreamy set if he can get a clear and keen set just as well. I know a young man who refused his father's offer of £1,000 if he would give up his pipe; tobacco is evidently more to him than success in life. Another young man, speaking seriously, told me rather than be deprived of cigarettes he would steal them—morals gone. It is admitted that tobacco has a poisonous action upon the nervous system, that it injures vision (cases of absolute blindness have been known), that it affects the heart, produces dyspepsia and bad memory; and a prominent specialist has stated "he had never known a case of cancer of the lip that was not caused by pipe smoking." Another writer says: "Many a man who deemed himself strong, and free to use tobacco at his will, has unwittingly crossed the frontier and awakened suddenly to a land of altered features. Here is no small part of the argument for abstinence. Why stake the high powers of the mind on a habit so subtle and enslaving?" The clergy, who should lead us in the fight against bad habits and vices, are, as a class, possibly the biggest smokers in the land, and in this connection I was struck with "Xrayser II." (C. & D., November 19, 1921), who stated, *inter alia*, "When the curate-in-charge of my parish asked me, many years since, what I was going to 'give up' in Lent, I replied, 'Anything you like to name, if you will give up your tobacco.' He was a good man, but for once he was betrayed into an improper expression. 'What?' he cried, 'give up my baccy? I'll see you d—d first!'". I wonder if the clergy ever consider St. Paul's statement in I. Corinthians, vi. 12, where he says, "All things are lawful to me, but all things do not profit; all things are lawful to me, but I will not be brought under the power of any." Clergy who smoke, if they are honest with themselves, know they are under the power of tobacco, they know it does not profit them, they also know it becomes an idol to them (I. John, v. 21), and instead of leading their followers into the path of liberty, they lead them into a position where tobacco reigns; and the people love to have it so. It is to be hoped, however, that chemists, who surely are not deluded with regard to the insidious and dangerous character of tobacco, will warn against that which is also recognised as a filthy habit. To those who desire to learn more of the evils of the smoking habit, let them obtain "How to be Useful and Happy from Sixty to Ninety," by a Harley Street doctor (A. Lapthorn Smith).—Yours faithfully,

DENTAL SURGEON (17/7).

Recurring Controversy

SIR.—Some time in the 'seventies the question of tablespoonsfuls and tablespoonfuls was thought to be settled, but it has reappeared two or three times and is again on the tapis. It seems strange to many how there ever could be two opinions on the point. A tablespoonful is self-evident, a measure of capacity, and its plural is tablespoonsfuls, the spoon being filled as many times as you like. I advisedly say a measure of capacity because it does not represent a legal definite capacity of four drachms, as is frequently intended by the prescriber. Household spoons vary in size, and, therefore, each is only a measure of its own capacity. When medicines are ordered by spoonfuls I affix a label indicating this discrepancy, and stating how many doses the bottle contains, and thereby throwing on the patient the responsibility of getting the correct dose. The expression tablespoonsful is an ungrammatical word, and without meaning, unless prefixed by a number indicating how many spoons should be used. Correctly written it would be tablespoonsful: You cannot have one tablespoons. In regard to the present "stunt" on a colour for poisons, this is an old theme in a somewhat new and less rational form. That there should be an attempt to find one definite colour for all poisons, and that colour should be used for nothing else, is absurd, not only because it could not be done, but for the reason that it would be a very silly thing to do. If all poisons were of the same colour the risk of getting them mixed and of using any one for another would be greatly

increased. Many years ago the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, after ignoring its duty for about thirty years, issued the regulations which the Pharmacy Act, 1868, required for the keeping, compounding, and distributing of poisons. Probably its reluctance to do so earlier was due to the conscious feeling most of us possess that no regulations can be perfect, and that the high sense of the responsibility of the individual pharmacist had induced him to make his own regulations for the safety of the public and himself. At the time I had correspondence with Mr. Carteighe, and I wrote him, "My attitude (and I think it is the correct one) is to regard my whole pharmacy as a 'poison cupboard' and 'the poison cupboard' a specially dangerous corner in it; but the greatest safety lies in the education of the pharmacist, enhanced by his eternal vigilance." Nevertheless, "to err is human," and experience proves the wisdom of many mechanical safeguards and the foolishness of ignoring them. Apropos of the present colour controversy, it may be relevant for me to say that since 1870 I have affixed to preparations of opium and its derivatives a red band; to arsenic and its preparations a green band; prussic acid is always sent in a blue or other poison bottle, and kept inverted or lying down, with the stopper tied over; but its relations, cyanide of potassium and all cyanides, have a blue band. There is a natural and scientific association between these three colours and the poisons they are used for which justifies and explains their selection. The "poison cupboard" itself has a danger of its own. Where every item is a poison it is not difficult to pick up the wrong one. For a few on the dispensing counter and many others in constant use I select odd bottles of all sizes and shapes, contrasting them with discretion. By this means the bottles and contents are associated permanently. Also by this arrangement and the colour bands it is much less likely to pick up tr. nucis vom. for tr. aconit. or liq. strychninæ for any other colourless fluid. Even when the eye has misdirected the hand, or the hand misinterpreted the eye, the grasp of the container will call up the delinquent mental guard and save the situation.

Yours faithfully,

JNO. INGHAM.

Upper Tooting, London, S.W.

The Struggle for Existence

SIR.—"McCawber" (*C. & D.*, July 15, p. 105), wonders how I can spare the time to go so deeply into the question, and the answer is: No daily papers for sixteen years, I wouldn't touch them with a prop. I read good weeklies and magazines and trade journals, therefore I know what has happened, and I don't bother about what the "Daily Mail" says is going to happen and generally doesn't. And now let me give "McCawber" and others a tip that may set them up for life. He, at any rate, writes like a man of experience. Don't listen to all this twaddle about emigration, and the hardship of being forced to go. I helped my three brothers to go to Canada twenty years ago; they were all back here at the war and I know they think my life a hardship in staying here as compared to Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. Emigration has made England what she was in 1914 as regards export trade which keeps the wheels turning at home. But it also "makes" the men who go, gives them a better chance at an earlier age, in a better climate (if you choose it rightly). Go to any trade, don't stick to the drug-trade; you are not going out of the Empire, merely going to a newer and a better part of it. But personally, if I was leaving the drug-trade I'd go to big new States like Texas, Dakota, California, and keep to the country and the smaller towns. Uncle Sam looks after business better than John Bull. Towns and trade unions and politics are the three great causes of unrest and wrong ideas and degeneration to-day. You cannot alter the *status quo*. Keep away and you will live to thank me for the tip. And if you think of going, go at once, remember Uncle Sam is putting the gates up. If like "McCawber" you are getting on to 50 and not in a business of your own then there's plenty of chances in England. If you are a worker, if you are experienced, if

you can save money or have a wife who helps you to do so, if you have the business ability—I don't care if you have only £100—there's no business that was ever worth calling a business that ever really failed for lack of cash alone. Look at the great Henry Ford. Less that twenty months ago he was almost done for, works shut, needed ten millions; banks would not lend, they didn't like Henry, they thought they'd got him. One banker said to one of Harper's Magazine men, "We've got him where we want him. We can get anybody we go after." Henry (1) stopped all buying of raw materials, (2) made all agents pay cash in advance for cars, and in two months Henry was twenty millions to the good. He stopped expenditure and collected his debts due for the cars he was turning out from his materials on hand. You can do the same, and I have told the tale often in the *C. & D.* of how to do it. Take stock of yourself and your capital. Remember, you have to impress men like agents, lawyers, wholesalers, so this letter is not for you. But if you are sound in mind and body and have had good experience and been able to build business for others, then you can do just as well for yourself, and this is how to do it.

(1) Get this down on a post card:

Name	...	...	...	David Worker.
Age	...	...	...	45.
Experience	...	...	...	30 years in drug trade.
Prenticed	...	...	...	Bristol.
5 years	...	...	...	Manchester.
15 years	...	...	...	With Boots, Ltd.
Married, and family of three.				
Capital	...	...	...	£200 in cash.
				£200 furniture.
				£200 life insurance.
References	...	...	...	1 or 2 wholesalers, 1 lawyer, or doctor or trader.
Wanted	...	...	...	To buy a business on credit.

(2) Look back through last month's *C. & D.*, study every advertisement of businesses for sale that you think would suit you in experience, and boldly write to them and offer to come for an interview. (3) Then write to the wholesalers whom you know best; tell your tale (shortly) on back of a post-card. Ask if they could give you a leg-up. Get hold of the travellers who know you best. (4) Offer to go as manager, with a view to purchase, for a mere living wage of £2 a week (if house over shop), and a percentage on sales, until you can overhaul the stock; weed out all the old and sell it off; get rid of all the empties; prevent ordering a single "patent" unless you really need it; sell off photographic, etc., goods. In six months you can reduce stock perhaps £600, besides increasing the bank deposit by refraining from ordering anything but live sellers. (5) Keep down expenses of wages and gas, petty cash, to the rock bottom and you will thus give the lawyers or trustees a firm belief in your ability and they will be able to pay off old debts. (6) Then take stock; be fair, but exclude all old or dirty or over-loaded, or stuff with big profit but no sale, and say to the lawyers that you have done so. (7) They will be ready to listen now to much lower offer because you have rescued the capital for them; and you ask them in turn to give you one or two years to pay off the debt at 5 per cent. interest. (8) Add to your life insurance as heavily as you can afford; have two insurances if you like. One of (say) £200 handed to the lawyers as security with the understanding that the cash would go to them if you died before clearing the debt. (9) Then get your wife to help you by economy and absence of all waste in your house expenses. Watch your own expenses; stop smoking and drinking and theatres. (10) Stick quietly to business just as if you were still the manager, and in two years you ought to do it. I might introduce you to several men in wholesale trade if you think you are the right sort, but if you are the wrong sort nothing can save you if you try to work it on me, unless you climb a tree and pull the tree up after you as they say in Ireland. You may impress the local labour bureau, but you won't impress me. The only hope for you is a Labour Government which will perhaps—perhaps not—create a state of society in which everybody has "Rights" and "Privileges" and £5 a week, and nobody has duties or responsibilities.—Yours truly, JAY MACK.

Legal Queries

S. B. (Boulogne) (15/7).—The registration of trademarks is dealt with fully in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1922, p. 277.

Rhei (12/7).—A patent-medicine licence is only granted in the case of premises rated for poor-rates. A caravan or market-place stall would not come within this description.

Staffs (15/7).—Laudanum diluted in the proportion of 95m. in one ounce is outside the limits of the Dangerous Drugs Act, and can be sold without restrictions. Lin. opii, an exempted preparation, is being sold as a substitute for laudanum for veterinary use.

J. D. (18/7) wishes to know when chemists' assistants first became liable to pay unemployment insurance contributions. [The liability to unemployment insurance was extended to all classes of employed persons, including chemists' assistants, on November 8, 1920.]

Lex (12/7) asks whether the vendor or the purchaser is entitled to the stamped assignment of a lease; and, if a copy is obtained, who pays for it. [The purchaser takes the original assignment; and if the vendor requires a copy, which is unusual, the vendor must pay for it.]

Tottenham (10/7) has been employed as a manager since Christmas last, and Unemployment Insurance contributions have been paid, regularly, in respect of him. Is he within the Health Insurance scheme also? If so, from what date must the contributions be paid? [If "Tottenham's" salary does not exceed £250 a year he must be insured under the Health Insurance scheme as well as the Unemployment Insurance. His employer may be called upon to pay all arrears of contributions since the contract of service commenced.]

J. R. S. U. (11/7) asks what procedure must be followed in order to effect a change of a Christian name, and what would be the probable cost. [A name may be changed without the observance of any special formalities; but, in practice, it is usual to change a name by deed poll and enrol the deed in the High Court in order to preserve evidence of the change. A notice of the change of name is also, as a rule, advertised in "The London Gazette" and other papers. It is impossible to say what the cost would be in a particular case, but it should not be great.]

K. L. B. (15/7) earns, as an assistant, £208 a year, and has an unearned income of £40, making his total income £248 per annum. Is he liable to pay National Insurance contributions and income-tax? He is not married. [As "K. L. B." has an independent income exceeding £26 a year he is entitled to apply for exemption from liability to National Health and Unemployment Insurance. If exemption is granted to him his employer's contribution only will be payable in respect of him in each case. "K. L. B." is liable to pay income-tax at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the £ upon the balance of his income after deducting the personal allowance of £135: one-tenth of his earned income, £20; and any other allowances to which he may be entitled. Any tax paid by deduction at the source, upon his unearned income, will also be taken into consideration.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

A. J. W. (26/6).—SUPPLY OF "DANGEROUS" DRUGS.—See *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1922, p. 247.

E. W. (1/7).—PRICE OF MIXTURE.—Referring to the reply to your inquiry (*C. & D.*, July 8, p. 72) you have probably noticed that the addition of the ingredient prices should be 42d., not as printed.

W. H. (19/6).—"BELLADONNA DYE" is a misnomer for a dilution of ext. bellad. liq. (1 in 6 of proof spirit). It appears to have been recommended in a newspaper as an ingredient of a lotion for checking excessive perspiration.

<i>A. H.</i> (8/5) and <i>J. M. E.</i> (24/6).—LIQUID FLOOR POLISH :—	I.	II.
Resin	$1\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Crude terebene 20 parts.
Palm oil	12 oz.	Camphor oil ... 5 parts.
Nitrobenzene	2 oz.	Linseed oil ... 70 parts.
Vanillin	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.	Paraffin oil ... 5 parts.
Benzene	10 pints.	

M., Ltd. (10/7).—LAWN SAND.—See *C. & D.*, June 10, p. 70.

Opt. (20/6).—POT POURRI.—See *C. & D.*, January 28, p. 50. This formula is the one costed in the *C. & D.* Retail Price List.

C. L. & S. (India), (12/6).—Golden syrup used in the formula for cinchona wine ("P.F.") is purified molasses.

A. W. (21/6).—CAMPHOR ICE.—The following is one of several recipes for camphor ice from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":—

White vaseline	...	...	3viii.
Hard paraffin	...	...	5v.
Camphor flowers	...	...	5j.

Melt the white vaseline and hard paraffin together; remove from the fire, stir in the camphor and pour into tins or cast into oblong flat pieces, which should be wrapped in paraffined paper.

Baby (23/6).—BOOKS ON INFANTS' FEEDING.—The following recent works contain the information you require: Blackham's "Care of Children" (Scientific Press, 4s. 6d.); Hewer's "Our Baby" (Wright, 2s. 6d.); Allen & Hanburys' "Infant Feeding" (free); the Glaxo Baby Book (1s.).

R. F. S. (24/6).—Information regarding the optical diplomas obtainable in this country and the books is given in the educational number of *THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST*, the next published being that of August 12. It is no bar to successful sight-testing for the tester to wear glasses, provided that he uses the proper correction to his visual defects.

J. R. (15/6).—You will find that if the stopper of the bottle containing solution of iron and ammonia citrate is kept well lubricated with soft paraffin, the difficulty of the stopper becoming fixed will be obviated.

K. C. (1/6).—BREWERS' FININGS.—The following is from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":—

Cover 1 lb. of genuine isinglass with cold water, then add 4 oz. of tartaric acid; cover and let stand for twenty-four hours, adding water if needed, and stirring until all the isinglass is dissolved; then pass through a sieve. For use 2 pints of the liquid is required to 30 gals. of the liquid it is intended to clarify.

C. & C. (28/6).—Flowers such as carnations and hydrangeas are coloured blue by immersing the stalks of the cut flowers in a solution of water-soluble aniline blue.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," July 15, 1872

Anticipations of Brighton

The British Pharmaceutical Conference will commence proceedings at Brighton at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, August 13. One of the principal rooms of the Pavilion will be set apart for the session, and while some good pharmaceutical papers are sure to be forthcoming, it is also anticipated that a free discussion of the important subject of pharmaceutical education will occur. An influential and energetic local committee with Mr. Savage as chairman, and Mr. Glaisher as secretary, is paving the way for the pleasure of those who take part in the meeting, and with the boundless attractions of Brighton they will be sure to succeed. They propose to invite their brethren from a distance to a dinner on the Tuesday evening, and with fair weather on their side they may also show us some of the surroundings of the Queen of Watering-places (Scarborough and other fashionable resorts will please excuse the introduction of this perfectly original expression).

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" K	1 " " 4 "	£4 12s. 0d.	£6 0s. 0d.	£1 8s. 0d.	23 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 5d.
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Sugar-coated Quinine Tablets and Pills.

BANDOENG BANDOENG QUININE FACTORIES

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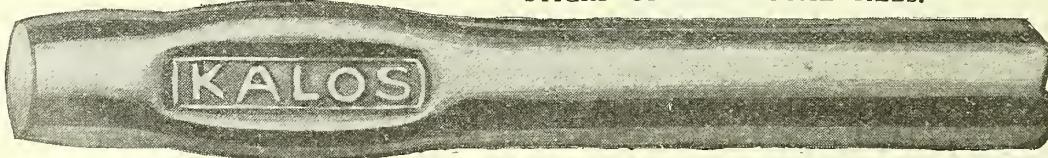
SOLE AGENTS for the UNITED KINGDOM R. W. GREEFF & CO., Ltd., Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. 4.

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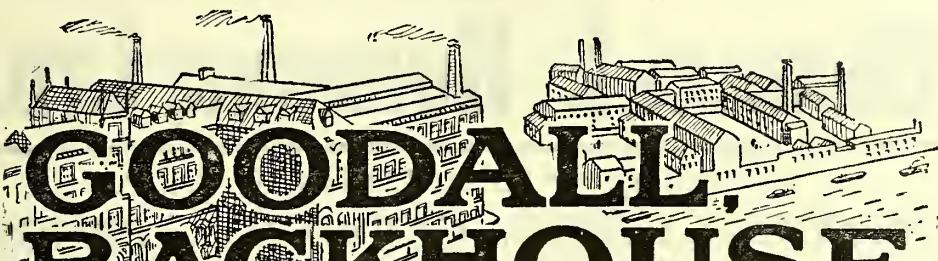
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SALTS

Gelatine-coated Oval Pills.

"KALOS" LIQUORICE JUICESupreme Quality—Reasonable Price
STICKS OF ALL USUAL SIZES.

In order to maintain the highest standard of Purity, samples of this Juice are periodically submitted to Mr. Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., R.G.S., London, for analysis. Buyers may submit samples for analysis of any shipment they may receive at makers' expense.



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**Drugs, Chemicals, and
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Sugar
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FOR MEN.
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TOILET POWDERS of every description	SHAMPOOS Powders and Liquid	BRILLIANTINE Solid and Liquid	DENTIFRICE in all forms
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YOUR ENQUIRIES WILL RECEIVE PERSONAL ATTENTION

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**CARDED POWDERS,
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THE HYGIENIC DENTIFRICES,
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150 ALMA ST., BIRMINGHAM.

BLOOD - FORMING CAPSULES
 (Haemoglobin, Bone Marrow and Iron)
 Attractively packed for retail. Always in demand,
10/6 per dozen boxes with showcards,
 One dozen boxes to any chemist on sale or return.
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PACKED PILLS
ALL KINDS

2's	4/6 gross	3's	6/- gross	4's	7/- gross
6's	8/6 "	8's	10/- "	10's	12/- "
12's	16/- "	18's	18/- "	24's	27/6 "
30's	3/9 doz.	36's	4/6 doz., c. Name		

Each box is neatly wrapped in fancy coloured papers—looking much smarter than the naked box.

LITTLE LIVER PILLS (40). Glass tubes. Expensive handwritten showcards. **3/6** doz.; **6** doz. **3/3**; **12** doz. **3/-** doz. 3 gross lots 3d. doz. less. Cheaper formula, **30/-** gross.

DOUBLE STRENGTH OCCASIONAL PILLS (2/6) **7/6** doz.

Our prices for loose pills are the lowest. Packages and Carriage Free.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

THE ACTON PILL COMPANY,
 Acton Hill, LONDON, W.3.

SULPHUR TABLETS

7 lb. 1/3; 28 lb. 1/2; 1 cwt. 1/0.

Do., GARROD

7 lb. 1/5; 28 lb. 1/4; 1 cwt. 1/2.

SULPHUR & SARSAPARILLA

7 lb. 1/3; 28 lb. 1/2; 1 cwt. 1/0.

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Standard 4-oz. tins.

3 doz. @ 4/6 doz.; 12 doz. @ 4/- doz.

EFF. FRUIT SALINE

6-oz. Stoppered Cheltenhams, 3 doz. @ 10/- doz.
 Smart Cartons—12 doz. @ 9/3 doz.

Tablets & Pills of all kinds.

Bulk Buyers invited to write for quotations.

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*Swinton Works, Moon Street,
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 ESTABLISHED 1768.

PURE LIQUORICE JUICE

APOLLO

Made by the LARGEST LIQUORICE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD. Pure Concentrated Extract of the Richest Root. Contains no added substance. Very soluble, smooth to the tongue, and entirely free from grit. Made where the root grows, under the supervision of a British staff. Not a sweetmeat, but a High-class Pharmaceutical Article.

APOLLO IS VERY RICH IN GLYCYRRHIZIN.



MACANDREWS & FORBES, Ltd., 65 South Molton St., LONDON, W.1

ESTABLISHED 1857

SUTTON'S

(A good name is more than riches.)



CLOUDY AMMONIA

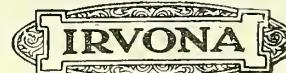
goes one better than ordinary ammonia in quality—and profit. Recommend it and reap that benefit.

We do not put the label on until the quality is there.

All experienced buyers know that the name of Sutton stands for trustworthiness, uniform high quality, and absolute purity.

Please send for terms:

G. F. SUTTON, SONS & CO.
Osborne Works, Brandon Road,
KING'S CROSS, LONDON, N. 7



THE GREAT NERVE FOOD AND FLESH BUILDER.

IRVONA is obtainable from all the usual wholesale houses, or direct, at the following prices—**3/-** size, **27/-** per dozen.

15/- „ **135/-** „ „

"IRVOLAX" (the safe aperient).

1/3 size **12/-** per doz.
3/- „ (four times the quantity) **27/-** „

MOLVENE

(the safe flesh reducer).

3/- packet **29/-** per doz.

Terms Net 30 days, subject to usual trade references.
For orders under 27/- in value cash with order.

P. J. WILLIAMS

Chiswell Chambers, 27 Finsbury Street,
LONDON - - E.C. 2

A Sure Profit of 20%.

Urodonal

Costs you **48/- & 115/2½ per doz.**

Sells at **5/- & 12/-**

It is backed by an extensive advertising campaign. Urodonal is in every home—it has a constant demand. Urodonal stands for clear profits—are you getting your share of these?

Jubol, Globéol, Gyraldose, Pagéol, Fandorine, Sinubérase, Filudine, Jubolitan, Jubolitoires, Vamianine, Dialirol, Linycol, Rhino-Fogyl, Fogyl, Romanyl, Poral, Poralin, Noctyl, Rucoval, Furosy, Succine, Corivore - Plaster. Collampoules : Vamiol, Bokanol, Gamostyl, Plasmocol, Dosarter, Pyran, &c.

From—Sangers ; May, Roberts ; Butler & Crispe ; Wilcox, Jozneau & Co. ; and all Wholesalers.

Write for Price List and Terms to—

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NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple, and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessaries from him. Moreover, the retailer has a profitable return on a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

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**ALL CHEMISTS
SHOULD STOCK**

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THE GOLD MEDAL FRUIT DRINK.

Quick Seller. Big Profits. Over 40 years' Reputation.
"Abdine" is the most popular Health Drink, superior to all Mineral Waters. The Original and only genuine Fruit Drink.
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an illustrated monthly magazine for druggists, full of American snap and enterprise.

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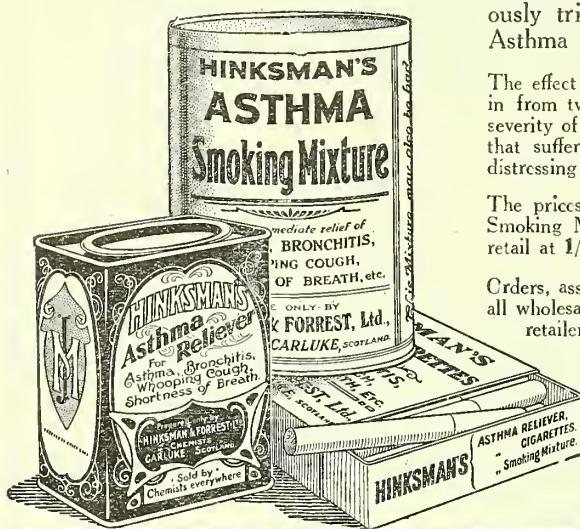
FEMERGIN IPECOPAN FELAMINE

The above are now being prescribed by the Medical profession, and supplies can be obtained from your wholesaler.

THE SANDOZ CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

(Pharmaceutical Department), BRADFORD.

Have you any Asthmatical Customers



who have had little or no relief from any remedy previously tried? If so, recommend them to try Hinksman's Asthma Reliever.

The effect of Hinksman's is instantaneous, and it brings complete relief in from two to five minutes. Hinksman's also lessens the number and severity of the attacks, and there is more than sufficient evidence to show that sufferers who use it persistently can take all the sting from this distressing complaint.

The prices of Hinksman's Asthma Reliever are: Powder, Cigarettes, or Smoking Mixture, 14/- per dozen, and 13/- per dozen in gross lots, to retail at 1/6 each. Your profit is fully 28% and 38% on your outlay.

Orders, assorted to meet customers' requirements, are obtainable through all wholesale chemists, or direct from the manufacturers, who guarantee retailers from all loss from unsold or damaged stock.

ON P.A.T.A. LIST.

Free Samples to give to sufferers sent on request.

HINKSMAN & FORREST Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists,
CARLUKE - - - SCOTLAND.
(1)

BEECHAM'S PILLS

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Beecham's Pills:

1s. 3d. size	10s. 6d. per doz. net.
3s. 0d.	26s. 6d.
5s. 0d. new size, contains double the quantity of 2s. box,	50s. 0d.

Beecham's Cough Pills:

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3s. 0d.	26s. 6d.

Minimum quantity £5 value. Packages FREE, Carriage PAID. CASH WITH ORDER.

Cheques to be made payable to **THOMAS BEECHAM**, and crossed "Parr's Bank, Ltd., St. Helens."

Antiphlogistine

TRADE MARK

SIZE.			M.R.P.		M.W.P.
5 oz.	Trial	...	2/-	...	18/-
10½ "	Small	...	3/-	...	27/-
17½ "	Medium	...	5/-	...	45/-
34½ "	Large	...	8/6	...	76/6
5 lb.	Hospital	...	17/6	...	157/6

Prices for IRELAND, CHANNEL ISLANDS, ISLE OF MAN: Less value of stamps, Wholesale and Retail.

For best terms, carriage paid, write to the Sole Agent—

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KNOWN ALL OVER THE
WORLD AS THE
STANDARD LIQUID
PLASTER.

TRADE PRICES.

Retail Price.	Trade Price.
10½d. Pocket Size...	8/5 doz.
2/- Medium Size ...	19/2 "
3/- Physician's Size ...	28/9½ "

£3 and up Carriage Paid.

Order through your wholesaler or direct

Sole Agent for British Isles and Colonies—

J. E. GARRATT,
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Announcing Ki-Uma
the new cure for Rheumatism

A new profit-builder for chemists. Ki-Uma is profitable to handle not only because of the generous margin of profit that is offered to you, but because of the demand that we are building.

Ki-Uma is revolutionizing the treatment of Rheumatic disorders—curing cases that had formerly been discharged as hopeless. Our advertising will tell the story to your public.

The price is 29/- per dozen with a bonus of 2/6 for window display. Communicate direct with

Ki-Uma Ltd., Bath, England.

Ki-Uma



Petroleum Jelly

**White, Yellow, Amber,
& Ruby Red, for all
Pharmaceutical and
Veterinary purposes**

MEADE-KING, ROBINSON & CO., LTD.
LIVERPOOL - LONDON - MANCHESTER - LEEDS.

SALVO PETROLIA

The Perfection of Petroleum Jelly

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

THE DEE OIL COMPANY, Ltd.
DELTA WORKS, BOOTLE, LIVERPOOL.

Packed in barrels, kegs and smaller
packages according to requirements.

Other Grades

PETROLEUM JELLIES, WHITE BASES, ETC.

Samples and prices on application.

"OLEUM DEELINÆ," a certain cure for Eczema.

Phone: 186 Bootle.

Wires: "Cestrian Liverpool"

GENUINE GILLETTE BLADES U.S.A.

All New, not American Army stock.
Whilst stock lasts, 35/- per box of 10 doz.

CASH WITH ORDER.

STANDEN & PERKS,
271 Great Lister Street, BIRMINGHAM.

BRITISH OWNED.

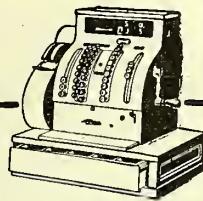
SLACK & BROWNLOW,
Town Mills, Tonbridge, Kent.

"Brownlow" Filter

FILTRATION THROUGH CYLINDERS OF KIESELGUHR

Crystal Pure Water.
Free from Disease Germs.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Catalogue on Application.



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We often take back used Cash Registers when customers are installing larger or more up-to-date machines. These National Cash Registers,

Thoroughly Overhauled and Rebuilt

are sold under the Company's full guarantee at reduced prices.

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WHITE and Half-
White Oils for use in
manufacture of Brilliantine,
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also be supplied in any
shade of Green, Yellow,
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PETROLEUM JELLY.

Gough, Kidston & Co.

*Chemical Manufacturers,
Tanning & Dyewood Materials & Extracts,
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Bilgate, London."

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THE FINEST BRITISH LANOLINE PRODUCED
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THE PHARMACEUTICAL LANOLINE CO.
Carnwath Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6.

Telephone: Putney 42.

WHO INVITE ENQUIRIES. Telegrams: "Batapo, Walgreen, London."

**GUARANTEE SALE OFFER.**

To introduce Zomogen without any possible risk to yourself, we undertake to buy back from you any bottles of Zomogen unsold six months after you have ordered them, and to buy them back at the price you paid, without any deduction whatever.

Send us your order to-day, and you will find that Zomogen is one of the best selling and most profitable lines you can handle.

Wholesale price : 45/- per dozen.

Retail price : 5/- per bottle.

A remarkable advance in the treatment of Anæmic conditions

The experience of thousands of Doctors who have prescribed Zomogen proves conclusively that in cases of Anæmia, Neurasthenia, the early stages of Tuberculosis and marasmic conditions generally it is far more effective than any preparation of metallic iron.

Zomogen presents natural haemoglobin and the unaltered vitamines of raw meat in a palatable, easily assimilated form which will not irritate the most delicate stomach. Remarkable results have been obtained with young children, and during convalescence, after influenza, pneumonia, or any severe illness—it produces the most rapid and gratifying improvement.

We would emphasise the fact that Zomogen is British throughout

ZOMOGEN

REG[®] TRADE MARK.

Zomogen Food Products, Ltd., 63, York Place, Edinburgh.

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TRUFOOD

The Supreme Milk

TRUFOOD is the solids of pure fresh Cheshire Milk dehydrated by a process which causes no separation of fat, no coagulation of lactalbumen, and which preserves vitamines and enzymes. It dissolves completely in hot or cold water.

TRUFOOD CONTAINS NO STARCH OR OTHER MATTER
FOREIGN TO MILK

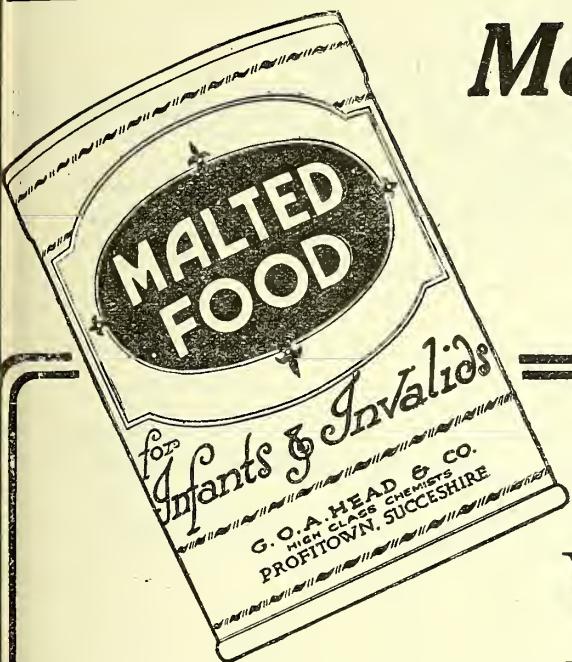
Made at The Creameries, Wrenbury,

Cheshire, by
Trufood Limited

PRICE	Size	Price to Public	Small Orders	Orders of £6 Net
	10 ozs.	2/9 (33/- per dozen)	25/5	24/9
	20 ozs.	4/9 (57/- per dozen)	43/11	42/9

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FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS



Market *your own Infants' Food*

WHAT greater satisfaction can you give your customers and yourself than selling an Infants' Food of established reputation, artistically packed with a label bearing your own name and address? This is one of the finest advertisements for yourself. By recommending *your own* food you will, by the nature of its all-round excellence, win the confidence of your customers and secure steady regular sales. You make your own price and your own profit, which, needless to say, is greater than that on "proprietary lines."

Our complete SELLING SCHEME will interest you. It embraces the following points :—

1. The issue of two-colour labels, with own name imprinted, to one Chemist only in each locality.
2. Affixing same to containers at inclusive prices.
3. The issue of two-colour showcards, 20-in. by 8-in., to match labels.
4. The provision of analytical reports and diet charts, with own name imprinted.

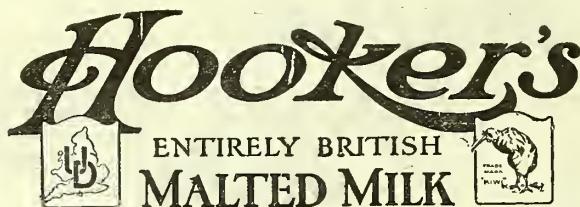
The best Malted Food on the Market is manufactured by

George King & Co
The Oatmeal People

ALBION FOOD MILLS, Dept. "J," 1 & 2 SYCAMORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: 3383.

Telegrams: "Foodokings, Barb, London."



The Superior Preparation.

Advertising
Material
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Thew, Hooker
& Gilbey, Ltd.
Buckingham

The claim of HOOKER'S Malted Milk to Pharmaceutical favour rests upon scientific conviction as to its superiority.

We believe that in no other preparation of Malted Milk are the valuable food constituents of pure, fresh, full-cream cow's milk so skilfully combined with the vital extracts of wheat and barley malt, and that no similar combination is presented in a form so appetising, so perfect in dietetic balance, or so susceptible to ready and complete assimilation.

If proof be needed, it may be found in the "Lancet" analysis of HOOKER'S Malted Milk—the trade profit on which, be it remembered, is adequate, if not generous.

Good!
it's
Mason's!

Newball & Mason
Nottingham.

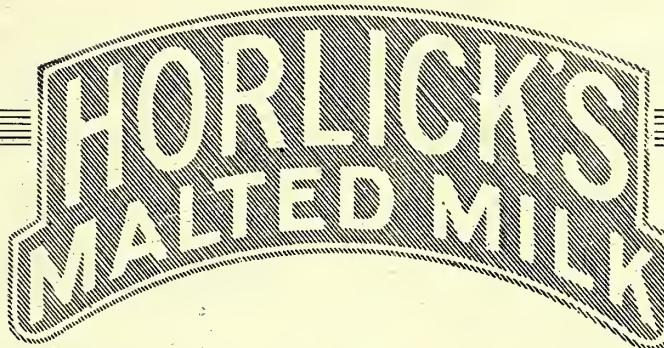
F R U I T

Can be PERFECTLY PRESERVED for Future Use by
UNIVERSAL PRESERVATIVE
Tin sufficient for 80 lbs. of Fruit for
1/3 post free.

NO BOILING SIMPLE	NO STERILISING INFALLIBLE
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Sole Makers:
J. M. COLLETT & CO., Ltd.,
GLOUCESTER, ENGLAND





The Sale of Horlick's Malted Milk is and always has been directed through Chemists, while substitutes and imitations are often exploited through other Trades.

You may with entire confidence recommend
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
to your Customers.

Meat and drink in one—a delicious and sustaining Food-Drink which advantageously replaces tea, coffee & other beverages and is an admirable refresher, suitable for all ages.

It is the safest diet for infants and invalids ; being complete in itself and needing no additional milk, it overcomes the difficulties and dangers of a local milk supply

Made in England.

Attractive advertising material for Window Display and Counter Distribution free and carriage paid on application to the Company.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.

THE PHARMACISTS' LINE
MADE and PATENTED BY A PHARMACIST.

There is not

A FORTUNE

in Wrist Straps—but YOU would sell MORE and satisfy more customers if you stocked

"THE KUTE"
(PATENTED)

WRIST SUPPORT.

Send to MAKERS for a FREE SAMPLE To-day
and NOTE

Wholesale from—

Evans Sons Lechner & Webb Ltd.
Ernest Farber, Ltd., Bradford
Luthiense & Salmer, Hull
Perry & Co., Newcastle
Chemists' Supplies Ltd., M.C.
United Chemists' Assoc., Ltd.
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Ayrton Spindler, Ltd., Liverpool
Tins, Druggists' Chemists'
Synonymex, London
David Mayes, Agent, Belfast

Makers
Manufacturers : **MACSONS, Ltd.**
BLYTH, near NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

"The Kute" fits any wrist.
You get elastic support.
You get rigid support.
You get cross-section support.
You get freedom of movement.
You get close all-round fitting
effect.
You get what force you require.

IT CLINGS
IT'S COMFY.
TRY IT!

ZEAL'S REGISTERED
Clinical Thermometer
The REPELLO *requires no shaking down*

A 30-second pushed back in
an instant.



**NEW IMPROVED
LENS FINDER**

The only Easy Reading Magnifying Clinical on the Market
IN FOCUS



CUT OF FOOTS

The square mark engraved on lens front
locates the Mercury column immediately.
SPECIAL AWARD AND GOLD MEDAL, NEW ZEALAND, 1907.
SILVER MEDAL, INDIA, 1908. SILVER MEDAL, LONDON, 1913.

All Clinical Thermometers are N.P.L. Tested.

G. H. Zeal, Ltd., 82 Turnmill Street,
London, E.C. 1.

Wholesale Manufacturers of Clinical Thermometers.

Contractors to H.M. Government.

Established 1888

Tel. No.: Central 12488.

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Hollandia

RUBBERFABRIEK HOLLAND
VELSEN, HOLLAND

Trade Mark
R "Stork" F
H

TEATS, SOOTHERS, RUBBER GLOVES, SURGICAL RUBBER GOODS

Samples and Quotations gladly sent by ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE, 35 NEW CAVENDISH STREET, W.1.

For GUARANTEED
ATOMIZERS and SPRAYS
THE DEVILBISS CO., LIMITED
WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX.

GILLETTE U.S.A.
MADE BLADES
Sample packet sent for 2/-
10 boxes at 5/- per box
"VALET" AUTO STROP BLADES 36/- per carton.
"EVER-READY" BLADES, 30/- per gross lots.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue Doses of good time.
LOUIS J. STAMBOIS (Dept. C), 34 CALL LANE, LEEDS.

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GLASS
BOTTLES

PLEASE SEND YOUR ENQUIRIES
TO

FREDK. YOULDON

Formerly Proprietor of E. Youldon. Established 1840.

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Telegrams:
"Youldon, Stock, London."

POWELL'S REDUCED PRICES

*Ensure a good profit on—
"The Chemist & Druggist" Retail Price List.*
and give a thoroughly satisfactory

CLINICAL THERMOMETER

Their "V.O.S" and "DOUBLE EASY" appeal to all who appreciate first class workmanship, and are quite ahead of the MINIMUM Test of N.P.L.

 It has come to our knowledge that a so-called "Double Easy" Clinical not of our manufacture is being offered. Purchasers are warned that Powell's "Double Easy" is the original and only genuine one.

Also makers of:—Bath, Brewers', Baby Food, Chemical, Confectioners', Dairy, Engineers', Household, Incubator, Max. and Min. Oven, Photographers', Ward and other Thermometers, Lactometers, Hydrometers, Urinometers, etc.

POWELL'S THERMOMETER CO., 55 Hatton Garden London, E.C. 1.



Bathing Caps

REDUCED PRICES.

ALL RUBBER—BRIGHT COLOURS - 7/11 doz.

DITTO, FANCY & SMART 20/-, 22/-, 28/- & 33/- doz.

ALL RUBBER—HELMET SHAPE, 20/- to 24/- doz.

Samples sent on application with full price list.

SPECIAL BLACK ENEMAS. Boxed Complete, all Fittings - 27/- doz.

Surgical Rubber Goods of all kinds

JAMES TOMPKINS, LTD.

The Rubber House,

386 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Estd. 45 years. Phone: Clerkenwell 3774

HYGIENIC FEEDERS

(Boat Shape)

Best Quality English White Glass

SPECIAL OFFER

1 Gross sent Carriage Paid for 38/-

Special quotations for larger quantities.

Cheapest house for DISPENSING BOTTLES

Good Stock of all kinds.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,

Head Office: 106 Midland Road, London, N.W. 1.

Warehouse & Stores: Midland Railway Goods Depot, St. Pancras

Phone: Museum 4209. Telegrams: "Isaacise, Kingscross, London."

ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS.

CURASOL

THE ORIGINAL

Boracic Socks

Fixed Selling Price, 6d. per pair.

Cost, 4/- per dozen.

Six dozen lots, 46/- per gross.

Distributing Agents :

England and Wales—

Sangers, 42a Hampstead Rd., London, N.W. 1.

— Scotland—

Munro, McLaren & Sutherland,
17 Cadogan Street, Glasgow.

For Sample Pair (state size) send Postcard to—

The Curasol Sock Co.
19, 20 Garlick Hill . . . LONDON, E.C.4.

Hygienic Feeding Bottles

to suit every class of trade.

1. Best Quality  Brand

Neutral glass, customers' own name or advertisement, sand-blasted on bottle free.

Spare bottles. 70/- per gross in 1 gross lots or upwards. Carr. paid.

2. "Standard" In glazed, white cartons (lined corrugated paper), complete with teat, valve and brush.

7/- per doz.

6/6 per doz. in 1 gross lots.

THE BEST VALUE YET OFFERED.

THOMAS SWALES: LEEDS

20/24 BUTTS COURT.

A SATISFIED CUSTOMER IS THE CHEMIST'S BEST ADVERTISEMENT

The Marvel Whirling Spray Syringe



Gold Medal Awarded, Paris, 1902,
by the Société d'Hygiène de France

as the latest and best improvement in Vaginal Syringes. Particular attention is called to the fact that by reason of its peculiar construction the Marvel Syringe dilates and flushes the vagina with a volume of whirling spray, which smooths out the folds and permits the injection to come into contact with and cleansing the entire surface.

Fully Protected by Patents.



IT IS A MARVEL



You can safely recommend it.

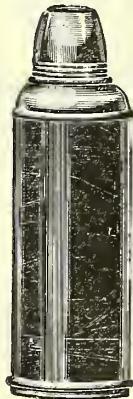
Has no rival on the market, is well advertised, pays a good profit, quality guaranteed. The MARVEL is returnable for exchange if found defective and reported promptly.

Trade price, 125/- per doz.

Retail price, 15/- each.

FASSETT & JOHNSON, Ltd.
86 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.1.

**BUY DIRECT AND
SAVE INTERMEDIATE PROFITS.**



**VACUUM
FLASKS
AND
REFILLS
DELIVERY
FROM
STOCK.**

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

ARTHUR BERTON, Ltd.,
15/17, WORSHIP ST., LONDON, E.C.2
AND AT
MANCHESTER and GLASGOW.

MEDICAL & SURGICAL PLASTERS

*Wholesale & Export
Enquiries Invited*

Our New 1922 Price List
is now ready for distribution

EDWARD TAYLOR, Ltd.

SALFORD,
MANCHESTER

Telephone No. :
Central 4095

Telegrams :
"Ceratum Salford"



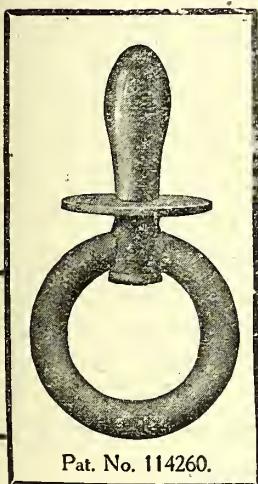


*In containers of 2 dozen,
with beautiful Coloured
Plate as Illustration.*

This method of packing
is far superior to the
unhygienic card.

Made by a patented method
from purest India Rubber.

It is without taste or smell; it is
practically indestructible, and the
shield is guaranteed not to pull off
with ordinary use. The most per-
fectly made all-rubber soother ever
offered for sale.

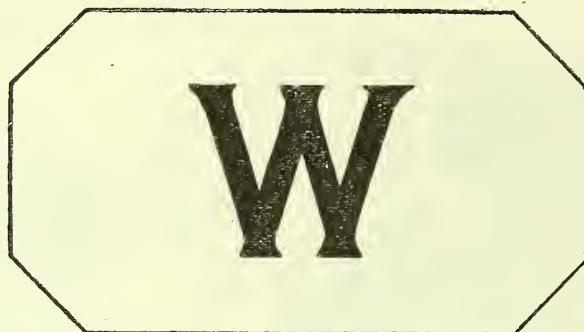


Pat. No. 114260.

*Ask your Wholesale House
for the "SIMPLIC" Soother*

Regd. Trade

Mark, No. 26866.



BEST FEEDER



Made in Neutral Glass of High Thermal Endurance, with CHEMIST'S NAME AND ADDRESS and the graduations in

SANDBLASTED LABEL of excellent design and execution.

No particles of sour milk or impurity can lodge inside the  Best Feeder as the interior is absolutely smooth.

BEST FOR THE BABY

who has it, because it is the most hygienic.

BEST FOR THE MOTHER

who buys it, because it is the most easily cleansed and is not liable to crack with hot liquids.

BEST FOR THE CHEMIST

who sells it, because it bears his name and is a constant advertiser of his business in the family circle.

In one gross lots and upwards through your Druggists' Sundriesman.

WOOD BROTHERS GLASS COMPANY, LTD., BARNSLEY, ENGLAND.

Established 1828.

FIVE ESSENTIALS

We Specialize

in the production of
Chemists' Printing.
Send your enquiries.



Labels
Wrappers
Window Bills
Envelopes
Cartons

Without any one of these the
Chemist could not successfully
run his business



Thomas Waide & Sons
Limited
Chemists' Printers
• • • Leeds

OINTMENT
Retails at
1'3
PER BOX

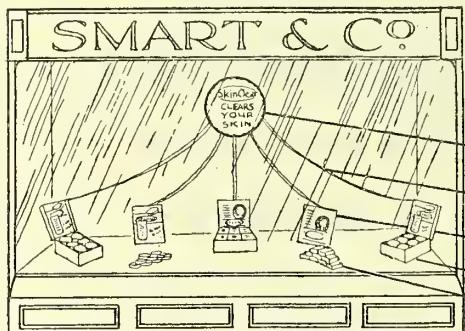
DR BUCHANAN'S



SOAP
Retails at
9'
PER TABLET

WILL INCREASE YOUR SALES

To our old established and popular remedy, Dr Buchanan's Skin-Clear Ointment we have added a companion in Dr. Buchanan's Skin-Clear Soap. These two lines are together being re-marketed in new modern and attractive get-up including designs for Cartons, Showcards and Window Displays. In addition, we contemplate launching an extensive advertising campaign as soon as retailers obtain supplies. We honestly believe Dr. Buchanan's Skin-Clear to be one of the most wonderful remedies for skin diseases on the market, and it finds a ready sale with an appreciative public. Sold under P.A.T.A. regulations at full face value.



FREE WINDOW DISPLAY

We illustrate a window show of Dr. Buchanan's Skin-Clear Ointment and Soap which is supplied FREE to all retailers stocking Skin-Clear. Can be fitted to Window space of any size. Your profit begins with the Display.

1. Centre Disc 15 inches diameter fitted to centre of window pane about eye level.
2. Ribbons running from centre of back of Disc to display.
3. Showcards of (a) Ointment (b) Soap.
4. Dummy boxes of (a) Ointment (b) Soap.
5. Dummy cartons.

The OINTMENT



This has already had a wonderful sale and is become increasingly popular with the public as a positive cure for all skin and blood diseases. You can easily sell a gross per week.

A new companion remedy for use with the ointment and as a safeguard against all skin eruptions. It will prove a quick seller and will show a good profit for you.

The SOAP



TRADE TERMS

1/3 (P.A.T.A. 1/3 nett)	SKIN-CLEAR OINTMENT	... 10/- doz,
9d. (P.A.T.A. 9d. nett)	SKIN-CLEAR SOAP	... 6/- "

Send your order for Display and Particulars NOW

POTTER & CLARKE LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists.

60-64, ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON E. 1.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

JULY 22, 1922

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of *The Chemist & Druggist*.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT REVISED ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF.

Businesses Wanted and for Disposal, Premises to Let, Goods and Shopfittings for Sale, and Agencies—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

SITUATIONS OPEN—6/- for 40 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

SITUATIONS WANTED—2/- for 18 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

Legal Notices, Tenders, Auctions, and all specially-spaced announcements, 1/3 per nonpareil line (12 lines=1 inch single column).

MISCELLANEOUS (Wholesalers') Section for odd and second-hand lots—10/- for 60 words; 1/- for every additional 10 words or less.

EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Retailers, etc.)—**Twopence** per word, minimum 2/-.

Box Number.

each case replies may be addressed to a registered number or nom-de-plume, c/o this Office, at a charge of 1/- extra for each advertisement.

Payment.

Advertisements are prepaid, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 3617 (3 lines).

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London" (2 words).

EARLIER CLOSING FOR PRESS. Will advertisers please note that until further notice it will be necessary that Advertisements intended for the Supplement must reach us not later than the **FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING.**

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Lessrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No.: City 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE and VALUATION.

—WEST END (Near).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business in prominent position; returns £3,500 per annum, at full prices, lock-up shop, held on Lease; price £2,750.

—LONDON, W. (Suburban).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business. No. N.H.I.; established many years; returns £200, net profit, including sublet rent £700 per annum; single-fronted shop, handsomely fitted in mahogany and well fitted, held on Lease; further details on application.

—LONDON, S.E.—Cash Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns last year £3,100; gross profit 45 per cent.; single-fronted shop, well stocked; rent £60; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures and sum for goodwill to be agreed, or lump offer entertained.

—HYDE PARK (Near).—Old-established Business and Dispensing, with net profit about £450 per annum; lease 30 years; rental £40 per annum; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures £500 to £600 and premium for lease.

—LONDON, W. (Death Vacancy).—Must be sold, Retail and Dispensing Business; modern, well-fitted shop, fully stocked; no residence; new lease of 21 years will be granted; returns £6,000; profits above the average; to effect a speedy sale, no reasonable offer refused.

—LONDON, W.—Old-established Family Retail and Dispensing Business, capable of expansion in the hands of an energetic man; returns, present rate, about £30 weekly; gross profit per cent.; single-fronted shop; stock and fixtures estimated vendor at £650; held on Lease; price £950, or near offer retained.

—SOUTH COAST.—Cash Retail Business, including postal le; gross receipts about £12,000 per annum, at full prices; other details on application.

—SUSSEX COAST.—Cash Drug Stores, with Stationery, Tobacco and Confectionery; returns about £70 weekly, at fair prices; there are two shops, both of which are single-fronted, with small living accommodation over; vendor wishes to dispose of the Freehold and is open to consider a reasonable offer for the whole; about £3,500 required.

—SUFFOLK.—General Retail Business, including well-known Agricultural Proprietary; returns, present rate, £2,500 per annum; net profit £600; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; large house; long lease; further details on application.

—SOUTH-WEST COAST (Near).—Old-established Business, Retail, Dispensing and Optical; returns, last year, exceeded £2,500; net profit between £500 and £600; property must be purchased; part payment entertained.

—EASTERN COUNTIES.—Unopposed Country Retail Business, very old-established; returns, present rate, £1,800 per annum, at good prices; good living accommodation in excellent repair, large garden; new lease will be granted, or property may be purchased; price £1,200, or near offer entertained.

—SOUTH WALES.—Cash Retail Business, with Wines and Spirits; present hands 50 years; returns average £3,654 per annum, at fair prices; large house, private entrance; garden, held on long lease; no opposition; price £2,500.

—BIRMINGHAM.—Bottle Manufacturing and Perfume Business, at present conducted by a woman; 6 large workrooms; rent £39 per annum; price £550; good opening for energetic man.

—SCOTLAND.—Wholesale Business, established upwards of a century; a number of Proprietaries are included, which are stocked by most chemists; returns between £4,000 and £5,000; terms, stock and plant at valuation, and sum for goodwill to be arranged.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

BERDOE & FISH

Valuers and Transfer Agents,
35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
Telephone—1809 CENTRAL.

1. NORFOLK.—Unopposed mixed country retail; pleasantly situated. Returns last year £2,200 at full prices. Opening for photo optics and N.H.I. Good house, large garden, stables, etc.; own property; owner retiring. Price £1,200; freehold can be purchased.

2. SURREY (few miles out).—Good-class Suburban Business, entirely under manager; returns £3,000, and increasing; splendid main road position; convenient house and garden; handsome pharmacy, fully stocked; price £2,150.

3. SOUTH LONDON.—£3,750 secures two exceptionally sound and profitable businesses, both in splendid position and easily worked. Turnover over £6,000; net profit above the average. Excellent chance for 2 smart men. Further details on receipt of references.

4. LONDON, S.E.—Middle-class light suburban retail, with Kodak's Agency. Returning over £1,800, under manager; good profits. Convenient house attached; low rent, on lease. Fully stocked. Price £1,400, or offer; only cash buyers entertained.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

Messrs. Berdoe & Fish are anxiously seeking sound concerns on behalf of cash clients from £800 to £3,000. Intending vendors are cordially invited to correspond.

STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS.

We are now booking dates for August and September, and invite early applications to save disappointment. Terms sent on application.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

The Association of Mfg. Chemists

— LIMITED —

**Head Offices—26-28 Kimberley House,
 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. 1.**
 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool).

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Accountant and Valuer.
 PHONE: CITY 6942-43.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

1.—LONDON, W.—Retail Chemist and Druggist's Business; large double-fronted shop, well fitted; scope for energetic man; purchase must include freehold premises; three floors above shop, all let off, producing £6 a week; two workshops at rear; price, all at, £3,000; fullest particulars on application.

2.—WOOLWICH.—Drug and Herbal Stores; in busy thoroughfare; premises held on weekly tenancy; lease might be granted; premises consist of shop, parlour, and large room above; scullery and shed at rear; long garden; business established 10 years; under qualified proprietorship business could be greatly improved; good scope for Dentistry, Optics, and N.H.I.; price about £800; fullest particulars on application.

3.—Small Wholesale Manufacturing Chemist Business for disposal; owners of several registered trade-marks.

4.—HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C. (CLOSE).—Fine modern Manufacturing Premises to be Let, comprising basement, ground and three floors over, floor area about 5,000 sq. ft., divided into excellent offices, showrooms, workshops, storage, etc., fireproof floors, hydraulic lift, central heating, electric light, ample laboratory accommodation; new condition; exceptionally well lighted; immediate possession; low rent; reasonable price for lease of 55 years.

5.—Proprietary Article for Sale; business has good connection among Chemists; full particulars on application.

6.—PORTSMOUTH.—Established over 20 years; Retail Pharmacy; well fitted and stocked premises, held on lease, 6 years to run, with 14 years option; rent, £40; dwelling accommodation; fullest particulars on application.

Stocktaking and Valuations for all purposes undertaken upon Reasonable Terms.

BAKER & ROBERTS

P. C. Baker, Ph.C., M.P.S. W. Rooke Roberts, M.P.S., F.S.M.C.
174 VICTORIA ST., S.W. 1. Tel.: VICTORIA 27.

*Valuers for Sale or Purchase,
 Income Tax, Probate, etc.*

Personal attention, no publicity,
 please write for moderate terms.

Recommended by The British Drug Houses, Messrs. Meggeson, Ltd., Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Ltd., and many other leading Wholesale Houses.

ERNEST J. GEORGE

CAN INTRODUCE
 IMMEDIATE AND BONA FIDE
 PURCHASERS

FOR BUSINESSES
 £1,000 to £10,000

138, Lichfield Street, Walsall
 5, Oswald Street, Glasgow

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

CHEMISTS' VALUERS, TRANSFER AGENTS,
 AND EXPERT STOCKTAKERS,
 45a MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.
 ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
 Telegraphic Address: "Tomtom."

AGENCIES.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-

CONNECTION wanted with first-class firm to introduce an excellent Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Egg Emulsion on the British market (England, Scotland and Ireland). Big sale in Norway. Best recommendations from Norwegian physicians. Write to Bjarne L. Gundersen, Egersund, Norway.

A GENT wanted; live man, by large firm, Lysol, and surgical dressings, on commission; must have connection with Institutions, Nursing Homes, and Chemists; ground vacant, London, Lancashire and Yorkshire, North of England. Address, "Lysol," Wm. Porteous & Co., Advertising Agents, Glasgow.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertiser's correspondents in this country.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

TULL OR DISTRICT.—Established Chemist or Drug Business required; one where there is plenty of scope for increase of business; living accommodation an advantage; house held in exchange; fullest investigation given and expected; particulars treated in strictest confidence. Reply "Urgent," 6/32, Office of this Paper.

HEFFIELD or DISTRICT.—Wanted, immediately, a genuine Chemist's Business or Drug Store; neglected one objected to if in good thoroughfare with scope for increase; living accommodation essential; cash available. Replies treated with strict confidence to M.P.S., 11 Mount Parade, York.

DVERTISER requires a Chemist's Mixed Business in North of England or Midlands; country preferred; capital £450, if any, by arrangement, or Partnership entertained, with w to succession; advertiser is a Pharmacist, a willing worker, in first-class references and experience; 40; married. Apply "avand," 6/1, Office of this Paper.

DVERTISER wishes to purchase genuine Chemist's Business, with living accommodation attached; turnover about £3,000; replies treated with strict confidence. 8/23, Office of this paper.

USINESS required with good house (or suitable premises) in Midlands or South-West preferred, but not essential; selected one not objected to if position right; cash about £600; larger one entertained if terms can be suitably arranged. All particulars, which will be treated as confidential, to Distant," 7/12, Office of this Paper.

USBNESS wanted, outer London preferred; healthy district; house and garden desirable; returns not less than £1,000, must be capable of increasing. Write, P.C.B. 44/18, Office of this Paper.

HARMACIST wants Business or premises, good house essential, garden if possible, in West of England; any reasonable proposition considered; seaside or good market town; cash available. Fullest particulars to Chemist, c/o 25 Greenbrook Place, Wood Street, Taunton.

HARMACIST requires Business with living accommodation over; preferably in North of England; available capital £100 to £200. "Immediate," 6/34, Office of this Paper.

URNOVER £2,000 or over.—Business, preferably in sea-coast town, military or naval town, but not essential. Must be good fixtures and house accommodation. Give value stock, ure, etc. Owens, Victoria Hotel, Surrey Street, Portsmouth.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

ENT.—Coast town; genuine highly successful Business; returns past year £6,000; no store opposition; Kodak agency; modern fittings, heavily stocked; central position; convenient house; price £5,500; bankers' references. 4/39, Office of this Paper.

INCOLNSHIRE COAST TOWN.—Corner Pharmacy with large house attached; returns average last two years £2,500 annum (under management), without Post Office, which turns £200 per annum; no telephone or telegraphs; insurance month. The whole could easily be worked by Pharmacist wife; large scope for increase. Price £2,000 quick sale. 7/16, Office of this Paper.

ONDON, S.E.—Middle-class light Suburban Retail Chemist's Business, established over 30 years; Kodak agency; returns £1,800, under manager; good profits; convenient house, well-situated; low rent; on lease; fully stocked; price £1,500 o-thirds cash and balance by arrangement considered). Apply progress," 7/38, Office of this Paper.

ONDON, S.W.—Bold corner Pharmacy; main road; no near opposition; new modern fittings; £800 stock; Kodak agency; £300 per week, and increasing small N.H.I.; well-appointed; can be bought and vacant possession arranged, or lease held for shop only. Write 8/25, Office of this Paper.

ANCHESTER (near), densely populated district.—Genuine Chemist's Business, elaborately fitted, fully stocked, Kodak agency; convenient 5-roomed house; price, including property, £600 for immediate sale. Principals only. Apply Shand & Orr, Regent Road, Salford.

UTH Coast old-established Business; good lease; low rent; £1,600; S.A.V. Apply P.C.B., 45/7, Office of this Paper.

ODEL Infants' Food Factory in large market town in Midlands. X. 7/39, Office of this Paper.

100 CASH will secure a good old-established Chemist Business, situated in market town, 30 miles from London; well-fitted and stocked shop; low rent; 12 years' lease, partnership with young Pharmacist for £300 cash. Full particulars, 8/6, Office of this Paper.

TO LET.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

TO LET, February or May term, Tyneside district, Lock-up Shop and Stock Rooms; prominent stand, principal thoroughfare, industrial town; good opening for Chemist and Druggist; rent moderate; lease could be arranged. Apply, Advertiser, 97, High Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

PARTNERSHIPS.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

BRITISH COLONY.—An unique opportunity offers for a qualified Chemist to enter into Partnership in a most up-to-date business, or could purchase right out. Full particulars in exchange for banker's reference. Cash required, £3,000 partnership, or £5,500 purchase; in latter case terms would be arranged. Apply P.C.B., 43/18, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICE.

INLAND HEALTH RESORT.—Mr. Thresh, Pharmacist, Buxton, has an opening for well-educated youth. Applicants oblige with particulars, age, height, and photo if possible.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

[HOME.]

[RETAIL.]

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

ACTON.—Energetic unqualified Assistant, male, about 22; Counter and Dispensing; outdoors. Call or write, Wray, 20 Churchfield Road.

BIRMINGHAM.—Junior or Improver. Full particulars to Atkinson, Chemist, Six Ways, Birmingham.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, a local gentleman to give three or four days; help Stocktaking. Apply, Smithsons, Preston Circus.

HULL.—Wanted at once qualified Assistant, about 28, for Dispensing and good-class retail business; permanency; outdoors. State age, height, salary required and references, and when disengaged. Metcalfe & Son, Pharmacists, Hull.

LEICESTER.—Wanted, smart unqualified Assistant, 30-35, used to high-class Dispensing; quick at counter, Photography, expert Window-dresser; energetic and trustworthy; abstainer preferred. State age, height, salary required, with photo and references, to "D," Woolley & Co., Chemists, Leicester.

LONDON.—Wanted, a steady, reliable qualified Manager, about 40, for a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photography (one assistant kept); state experience, salary, etc. Applications not answered in three days kindly declined. 7/6, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—An unqualified Assistant for medium-class Business; must be experienced and good Window-dresser, Dispenser, and energetic, with Photographic knowledge. State salary, age, height, length of service, and references. Permanency. Apply, 8/22, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.C.2.—Outdoors. Junior Assistant with good Dispensing experience; a little knowledge of French an advantage. Full particulars, including total experience. Frizell & Co., 1 Cranbourne Street.

MARGATE.—Two extra Gaslight Printers wanted for season, either sex; amateur work only; must be quick and efficient. Apply, stating age, experience, and wages required, Evans, Ltd., 1, High Street, Margate.

NEAR BRISTOL.—Wanted, about end of August, young qualified Assistant for small branch; capable of taking charge; permanency for suitable man; light retail; hours easy. State full particulars in first case to Manager, c/o National Drug Co., Albert Road, Bristol.

NORTH WALES COAST.—Assistant in Retail Dispensing, Photographic Business, from August 4 for about six weeks. Particulars, experience, salary, etc., to Williams, Medical Hall, Holyhead.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Smart Assistant, reliable and quick Dispenser, and used to high-class Counter Trade: age 27 to 35; usual hours and duty on alternate Sundays; salary £4 weekly, outdoors. Write particulars of last 3 situations to N. H. Schollar, "Howard House," 82 Richmond Park Road, East Sheen, S.W.14.

WOOLWICH, S.E.—Wanted, in a small retail dispensing and prescribing business, a qualified Man; must be a good salesman; suit an elderly single person; outdoors preferred. Please state particulars, age, etc. (moderate salary), to Chemist, 9 The Village, Old Charlton, S.E.

AN energetic qualified Man wanted to take charge of small business in western suburb; good opportunity for man capable of increasing turnover. State salary required to "Chemist," 2 Antrobus Road, Acton Green, W.4.

ASSISTANT to September 23, accustomed to brisk business; a good-class Retail and Dispensing, with Photographics; must be active and competent. Applications, stating age, height, previous experience, salary required (outdoor), whether married or single, and when disengaged, to D. T. Evans, Ltd., Chemists, Margate.

ASSISTANT (unqualified) for London suburb, of good address, not over 35. Tactful counterman, reliable dispenser; must have a knowledge of photography and experience in window-dressing. Apply, stating full particulars and salary required, to Parke's Drug Stores, Limited, 65, Harwood Street, Kentish Town, N.W. For the convenience of provincial applicants, Sunday interviews could be arranged.

BRANCH Manager wanted, Photographic and Prescribing; must be thoroughly competent and reliable. Apply, stating age, references, and usual particulars; photograph. Good prospects for an energetic man. 7/28, Office of this Paper.

IMEDIATELY.—A qualified Assistant; one just qualified will suit; young, quick and accurate Dispenser; of good appearance, obliging. State full particulars in first letter. Apply, 7/13, Office of this Paper.

IN a few weeks—Competent qualified Man, capable of taking charge of fairly large business in country town; good Counterman and Window-dresser; Photography, ex-Service man, Square-trained, preferred. Full particulars of experience, etc., and salary desired (outdoors), to 7/35, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, or one just completed his or her apprenticeship, who has been well trained in Retail and Dispensing. Apply, giving the usual particulars and references, to 8/4, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser and to assist at counter required for branch at corner of Mile End Road and Grove Road, E. Apply A. Catto, Messrs. A. & N. Catto, Ltd., Chemists, 49 Cranbrook Road, Ilford.

LADY Assistant, indoor or outdoor, for Counter and Dispensing, mostly N.H.I.; preference given to one with shop experience, and not under 25. Apply, by letter, with particulars of past appointments and salary required, to "Chemist," 13 Gunter Grove, Chelsea, S.W. If no answer in four days respectfully declined.

MANAGER required for London suburb; age 26-40; good prospects for a keen and tactful Salesman with knowledge of Photography and Window-dressing. Apply, stating full particulars and salary required, to Parke's Drug Stores, Ltd., 65 Harwood Street, Kentish Town, N.W. For the convenience of provincial applicants, Sunday interviews could be arranged.

QUALIFIED Assistant, 21-22, accustomed to Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; state wages with photo if possible. Yorkshire, 8/9, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant required for quick cash retail; must be of good address, with knowledge of Photography and Window Dressing. State salary required and when disengaged. Bryan & Spedding, Ltd., Chemists, 48, Deansgate, Manchester.

QUALIFIED Chemist, single, with £200, can secure progressive, responsible position; London district. "British," P.C.B., 45/14, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager required for lock-up branch shop near London; good Window-dresser, Dispenser, and Photographer. Applications not answered within six days respectfully declined. Give full particulars of age, height, experience, and salary required. Apply, 7/25, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Senior and Junior; both must be of good appearance and address, and have had the best experience. Apply giving full particulars, to A. J. Bullen Cooper, Messrs. Cooper & Son, Ltd., 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.1.

REQUIRED for small old-established (P.C.) light retail Dispensing Business; qualified; elderly, or one with wife to succession entertained. Reply, giving fullest particulars, salary required, enclosing photo, to I. J. P., 81 Earlsdon Avenue, Coventry.

UNQUALIFIED male Assistant; outdoors; no Sunday duty; good references indispensable. State age, experience, and when disengaged to Davies, Bridge Pharmacy, Port Glasgow.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted for Drug Stores, poor district Stepney; single; good counterman. State reference, experience, and salary required. P.C.B., 45/10, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, temporary Assistant for month of August or a longer period. Jones, Chemist, 44, Church Lane, Charlton, S.E.7.

WANTED, for six or eight weeks, good Junior with good class experience; salary £3 weekly; suit student between terms; hours easy. J. Noble, 20 Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to the Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1s.

EALING.—Required a man as Stock-keeper and Warehouseman for the wholesale department of a multiple store business. Must have had previous experience in handling drug patents and photographic goods. Full particulars and salary required to 7/21, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER Druggists' Sundries House, goods at keen competitive prices, has a vacancy for a Representative calling on Chemists; only active men with live connection need apply; part time not objected to if goods do not clash; state full particulars and ground covered. "Sundries," 8/241, Office of this Paper.

INVOICE Clerk required at once for City wholesale druggists; a neat writer, quick at figures, and must have had previous experience. Apply by letter, giving particulars and salary required, to 6/400, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Chemists require additional Representatives for London and provinces to handle series of Toilet Preparations; good proposition for the right man. Write in confidence, stating ground now covered and lines, present addresses, to "L.", 8/259, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required in Wales for the sale of toilet soaps, perfumery and toilet preparations; applicant must have thorough knowledge of this trade and a live connection amongst chemists; liberal commission terms. Apply, giving full particulars and references, to 8/248, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required to call on Doctors to introduce new preparations; would have to spend three months in Derbyshire before starting; all expenses paid and good salary to the right man. Write in first instance, giving full particulars of previous appointments, medical and pharmaceutical knowledge, salary, &c., to S. R. E., c/o Crossley & Co., Ltd., 5, Racquet Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVES, on commission basis, required by well known firm of Manufacturing Chemists for following districts: Lancashire, Midlands, Eastern and Southern Counties, South Wales; only men with good connection amongst Chemists need apply. 8/252, Office of this Paper.

STEAM Laboratory.—Required for City Wholesale Druggist Assistant to take charge; previous experience essential and a good knowledge of making extracts, infusions, etc. Apply by letter, giving fullest particulars and salary required, to X.Y.Z., 6/40, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER for Scotland, age about 35, to take over well established connection, required by leading London house of manufacturers and dealers in chemists' sundries and fancy toilet goods; must be well educated, of first-class address, and well known to the leading chemists, stores, etc.; salary, expenses and commission. The position is a permanency, with good prospects. Only men with travelling experience and of proved ability will be considered. Applicants must state age, when disengaged, previous experience, and total income expected in first letter. Apply H. E. C., 8/257, Office of this Paper.

RAVELLER required with good connection to sell Milk Powder. Only men experienced in this commodity need apply. State experience, age, and salary required. 8/255, Office of this Paper.

RAVELLER, age about 35, for Lancashire, Wales and West Midlands, required by leading London house of manufacturers and dealers in chemists' sundries and fancy toilet goods; must be well educated, of first-class address, and well known to the leading chemists, stores, etc.; salary, expenses and commission. The position is a permanency with good prospects. Only men with travelling experience and of proved ability will be considered. Applicants must state age, when disengaged, previous experience, and total income expected in first letter. Apply H. E. C., 8/258, Office of this Paper.

RAVELLER wanted to introduce Danish Toilet Soaps in London; commission only. Reply, P.C.B., 45/18, Office of this Paper.

RAVELLERS, covering Great Britain, to sell good summer and winter line (as side line) on commission basis. State round covered and for whom and terms. Salesmen, not order-keepers, wanted. The Myway Co., Manufacturing Chemists, 135 Bedford Road, Enfield Wash.

WANTED, a smart Man, already selling on commission, to undertake introduction and sale of an approved P.A.T.A. society in Manchester and district; also men for all Western and Southern Counties. Apply in first instance to "Health," 256, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Representative to call on Chemists and Doctors. Applications, by letter, which will be treated confidentially, stating age and experience, to Wilkinson & Simpson, Ltd., wholesale Druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WANTED, a Lady Chemist for perfumery manufacture. Apply Amami, 4-10 Chenes Street, W.C.I.

WANTED, by well-known North Country (Pharmaceutical packed goods) house, Representative for Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and N.E. Counties; also Representative for London and C. Counties. State age, experience, with references, etc. Good pay and commission to suitable man; experienced men living respective grounds preferred. 8/260, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE and Manufacturing Chemists require travellers for South Coast, Midlands, North Wales, London, and Home Counties; salary and commission to men with right experience; apply, in confidence, giving full particulars, to 8/253, Office of this Paper.

[Colonial, Indian and Foreign.]

ALCUTTA.—Wanted, for old-established firm in India. Qualified Assistant, single, 4 years' agreement. Salary, first Rupees 400, second year Rupees 425, third year Rupees 450, fourth year Rupees 475 monthly; salary commences from date sailing; passage paid out and home. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, etc., to P.C.B. 43/20, Office of this paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[HOME.]

RETAIL.

for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.—QUALIFIED (30), 6 years' Counter and 5 Hospital experience, speaking Italian, good for travelling, very satisfactory references, desires situation at home or abroad. V. S., 1 Applegarth Road, Kensington, W.14.

A.—Locum, free to August 23; highest references; well recommended; moderate. Brown, 74 West Hill, Eastney, London.

PHARMACIST (38) will be open for engagement by September; Manager, Senior, Locum; good all-round experience; West-End dispensing, 10 years' management, now m; good salesman, ability for increasing returns. "M.P.S." Friern Villas, Friern Barnet, N.11.

Ph.C. wants a job in a busy part of London, with company or private chemist, where there is opportunity of advancement. Get particulars from 8/3, Office of this Paper.

A.—ADVERTISER, 45, active, energetic, 30 years' practical experience, desires permanency; branch management; senior; highest references. "Fairley," Kclsey, Chemist, Taunton.

A.—ADVERTISER, with 30 years' provincial experience, desires a month or six weeks' engagement in London or suburbs, from August 21.—R. S. F., 32 Rolle Street, Exmouth.

A.—AGE 20, Part I Minor, respectable, energetic, desires post, good Dispensing establishment.—Cutex, Central Station Pharmacy, Sunderland.

A.—S LOCUM, qualified; disengaged from July 21 to August 9 inclusive.—Chemist, 74 Hamilton Road, Golders Green, N.W.11.

A.—S MANAGER or qualified Senior; commence August 28 or later; 38; tall, gentlemanly appearance, courtesy, salesmanship; excellent references; fullest particulars first letter; London or suburbs; interview within week. 8/17, Office of this Paper.

A.—SSISTANT, single, unqualified, good Dispenser, counter-hand, window-dresser, photographs, requires permanency, London, middle of August. Apply, H. L., 39 Eleanor Street, Grimsby.

A.—SSISTANT (22), smart appearance, registered, desires post in Scotland or England; high-class Dispensing and Retail; sound Photo; experience; excellent references. Assistant, 42, Bristo Street, Edinburgh.

A.—SSISTANT, 29, unqualified, disengaged, desires permanency, Dispensing, Counter, and Photographic work; good references; 12 years' experience; please state salary. H. W. B., 196 Hainton Avenue, Grimsby.

A.—SSISTANT, 22, unqualified, abstainer, requires post; accurate Dispenser and knowledge of Photography. Bull, Wythmail, Hinckley Road, Leicester.

A.—SSISTANT (qualified), 31, single, abstainer, requires berth immediately; good-class London, Midland, and seaside experience; Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing; excellent references. Fisher, 35 Lime Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells.

A.—SSISTANT (holidays or permanent), unqualified; outdoor; 22 years' all-round experience. "Chemicus," 48 Balham Park Road, Balham, S.W.

A.—SSISTANT, referred in Chemistry in Minor; West-End experience; age 26, height 5 ft. 7 in. Hubbard, Clagmar Road, Rustington, Sussex.

A.—SSISTANT, 25, wholesale or retail, part or full time, and requiring responsible position when qualified; referred in one subject. 5/26, Office of this Paper.

A.—SSISTANT, young, energetic, reliable, good all-round experience, requires a berth with a view to permanency. 5/28, Office of this Paper.

A.—SSISTANT, 25, unqualified; disengaged; thoroughly experienced in Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing and Photography; used to brisk high-class pharmacy; excellent references, good appearance and address; moderate salary. 5/38, Office of this Paper.

A.—SSISTANT, qualified, lady; 8 years' experience; quick, accurate Dispenser, Photography; temporary or permanent. K. I., 103 Dalmeny Avenue, Norbury, S.W.

A.—SSISTANT, qualified, 24; Dispensing, Counter and Photography; free after September 9. "Magar," 10 Ariel Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.

A.—SSISTANT or Locum; experienced, reliable Dispenser; good knowledge all round; 34; tall. Perry, 2 Reservoir Retreat, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

A.—SSISTANT, 26, unqualified; experience Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing (West Riding preferred). Eusol, 28 Little Carr Green, Dalton, Huddersfield.

A.—SSISTANT or Manager, unqualified; highest references; nearly 5 years present berth; good salesman; tall and of good appearance; knowledge Photography and Optics; Portsmouth or Worthing district preferred. For fullest particulars, apply Horton, Chemist, Chichester.

A.—SSISTANT wants work; 20 years' London experience; Dispensing, Counter, Stock; unqualified; 45. Fletcher, 11 Kingsdown Road, Holloway, N.19.

A.—SSISTANT; 30; unqualified; experienced; Counter and Dispensing; London or districts preferred. "S." c/o 26 Lisle Street, Leicester Square, W.C.2.

A.—SSISTANT, unqualified (32), good all-round experience, desires permanency; disengaged July 31. Searle, 2 Carlisle Avenue, Plymouth.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; age 22; good London experience; passed Part I.; anywhere and any time after August 20th/4, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (24), single, abstainer, requires berth; already disengaged; 7 years' good all-round experience; excellent references. 7/40, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager or Locum; 50; qualified; all-round experience; London and provincial. Pharmacist, 38 Wendover Road, Harlesden, N.W.

COUNTERMAN requires situation; good all-round knowledge of Patents and Sundries. P.C.B., 45/11, Office of this Paper.

DENTAL Operator (outside), 38, married; long experience; on outlook for appointment. M. L., 718/21, Office of this Paper.

ELDERLY qualified Chemist desires employment, with short hours or part-time; country preferred. Baker, 81, Elgar Road, Reading.

ELDERLY, qualified; disengaged; active; wide experience; 7 years last employ; moderate salary. Kelly, 8 Ladywell Park, Lewisham.

ELDERLY Pharmacist has vacant dates, August 1 to 12 inclusive; Dispensing, Hospital or Surgery. "M.", 1 Vicars Hill, Ladywell, S.E. 13.

EXPERIENCED Dispenser (lady), Hall; Locum or permanent; experienced; hospitals and surgery (book-keeping); excellent testimonials; in London or near. 8/28, Office of this Paper.

GOOD all-round experience; excellent references; unqualified; window-dresser; permanency preferred. Apply, 6/23, Office of this Paper.

HAVING sold my branch business, I can thoroughly recommend my late Manager to anyone requiring a capable, energetic, and responsible man; he has given me the greatest possible satisfaction. Application may be sent to me personally or direct to the Manager. R. M. Graham, Chemist, 10 Station Parade, Cricklewood, London, N.W.2.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver (male, 18), keen, good Window-dresser, requires situation in or near Bristol; good references. M. Iveson, 42 Laxey Road, Horfield, Bristol.

LADY Assistant, 9 years' experience; Dispensing, Window-dressing, Counter; excellent references. 5/35, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser (Hall); Locum or permanency; reference; experience, dressings; part or full time; Manchester district. Apply, 6/31, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, qualified, 38, single, abstainer; good references; disengaged; first-class Dispensing experience, including West-End London; in practice to date; all round, including N.H.I.; seeks engagements in or outdoors. 6/26, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or Assistant; qualified; first-class experience; tall, good address; disengaged August 7 to 19 and after September 4. Young, 6 Tavistock Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

LOCUM; qualified; excellent references; disengaged July 26; London S.W. district. "A," E/6 Foreman, Barrow Road, Streatham Common, S.W.16.

LOCUM or otherwise; thoroughly reliable Counterman and Dispenser; excellent references; abstainer; disengaged. "B," 39 Crayford Road, N.16.

LOCUM, good Dispenser and Prescriber, also Counter; qualified; active. "Chemicus," 277 Holloway Road, N.7.

LOCUM Tenens.—Post immediately until September 9; Doctor, Institution, or Chemist; Lady Dispenser; Hall (clergyman's daughter); medical book-keeping; excellent references; hospital experience. Miss Rumsey, 28 Regent Street, Oxford.

LOCUM.—Qualified Ph. Chemist (Irish qualification), ex-Service man, desires six weeks (or less) Locum from August, in England or Wales; good prescriber, extractor, etc. 7/9, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, 27, qualified, seeks similar post (or senior) in good-class Dispensing business; London or Brighton preferred; Dispenser, Counter, and Photographics; excellent references. Jeffs, 140 Western Road, Brighton.

M.P.S. AND R.D.S.; elderly, active, energetic; many years' good experience; sold his business; Branch Manager, Locum, or supervise; easy terms if suitable berth Manager. Bass & Wilford, Nottingham.

PART-TIME, unqualified, Dispensing, Book-keeping, Secretarial, in Pharmacy Doctor's or Institution; excellent references. 6/20, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST requires Management; thorough all-round experience; excellent prescriber and salesman; young, energetic, of good address and education; disengaged July 22; state terms in reply. 6/18, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST (32) Manager; 17 years' experience West-End suburban, country; energetic; trustworthy; used to quiet cash business; N.H.I.; Photographics; London preferred; excellent references. "M. P. S." 43 Cambridge Road, Barnes S.W.13.

QUALIFIED.—First Assistant or Branch Manager, age 24 single, 8 years' high-class Dispensing and Counter experience; references guaranteed satisfactory; interview or photograph; Locum entertained. Apply H. C. Lintin, 1 West Mall Clifton, Bristol.

QUALIFIED Chemist seeks position as Assistant or Branch Manager; 2nd Lieut.; age 23; single; six years' West-End experience. Apply, M.L., 1445/22, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (26), high-class dispensing experience, desire permanency; Locum work entertained; smart appearance excellent references. Ford, Flux-Bourton, Bristol.

QUALIFIED Scotsman (22), wants berth in any capacity to gain experience; would accept small salary. Apply, 5/12 Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED elderly Chemist seeks an engagement. C. M. 34 Honor Oak Park, S.E.11.

QUALIFIED, 22, tall, energetic, requires berth; permanency or temporary; 6 years' experience. Poole, Taff Street Treherbert, S. Wales.

QUALIFIED; 26; City and provincial experience; North preferred. "M. P. S." c/o Gas House Cottage, Bamburgh.

QUALIFIED Manager or Locum; 20 years' successful management; references to date; town or provinces widower; no encumbrance. B. Kilvert, 37 Islip Street, Kentish Town, London.

QUALIFIED; disengaged; 26; tall; thoroughly competent experienced in Midlands and South; excellent references Locum, Manager, or Assistant. Woodhouse, 6 Looe Road, Exeter

QUALIFIED; long experience; fully capable in all duties and trustworthy; disengaged in August; married; London preferred. 8/10, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; middle-aged; varied experience; Locum or Manager; disengaged; last situation 11 years. Betts 998 Whiteladies Road, Clifton.

REGISTERED Dentist; proficient all Chemist's business desires engagement; 44; tall, smart, with over 25 years experience; South Coast preferably; permanency wanted; consider season engagement or Locum Tenens; disengaged; interview preferred. Apply W. Cole, 25 Hatchlands Road, Redhill, Surrey.

STUDENT, commencing college October 10, desires evening occupation (about two hours); Counter or Dispensing; S.W. preferred; excellent references; age 22. Hockney, 24 Donington Street, Grimsby.

TO Family Chemists.—Spare-time Clerical work wanted; London or suburbs; good writer, accurate, and quick worker; well recommended. Reply to 7/36, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, Counter experience, Photography and Dispenser; moderate salary; window-dresser, Rexall; liberated September. Write, 5/10, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; age 24; used to quick Counter trade; smart Window-dresser; good Photo. experience; London district preferred. Thompson, 175 Putney Bridge Road, S.W.15.

YOUTH; age 15, just left Central School, tall, wishes to enter Chemist profession; intelligent; good references. S. P. 90 Langdale Mansions, Cannon Street Road, E.1.

YOUNG Lady, recently qualified, seeks situation, London or country. 8/1, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

ADVERTISER seeks berth; 18 years' experience, Drugs, Patents, Sundries, Surgical, Toilet, etc.; indoors preferred. "Aspirin," 17 Hibbert Road, Leyton.

ADVERTISER, young, Toilet Goods experience, seeks position A. good house; can invest; Midlands preferred; full particulars first letter. "Zingil," 7/18, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST; age 32; single; good theoretical knowledge of Chemistry; one year's practical experience in Chemical Factories; educated Secondary Schools, University of Wales. Apply M.L. 7238/21, Office of this Paper.

VERTISING MANAGER.—Not a "nibbler at the edge," but a man who knows his job. Strong, forceful advertising, news value and direct appeal; or propaganda advertising heighten prestige. Can prepare and supervise complete campaigns from naming of product to "reminder stage." Inside ledger agency work enables me to save money and secure service. Young, 27; nearly 10 years' selling and advertising a variety of products. You can secure a mine of merchandising sense plus 100 per cent. enthusiasm, for £500 per m. P.C.B. 44/34, Office of this Paper.

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PERINDED West-End Man, desiring change, seeks responsible position in good-class house. Apply, A., 6/35, Office of this Paper.

INDUSTRIAL or Research Chemist, B.Sc. 1st honours (chemistry), A.I.C., 22, one year's practical experience, desires reliable employment. M.L. 59619, Office of this Paper.

LAND.—Traveller, well-known man, with a good connection, chemists and Institutions, is open to represent, on commission and part expenses, any good Wholesale house. Manning, Crofton Park Road, Brockley, S.E.

N, experienced Capsules, Lozenges, Pastilles, etc., seeks situation anywhere. Cook, 32 Lyndhurst Grove, Camber-
London, S.E.

NAGER or Assistant (Wholesale or Manufacturing), 29, B.Sc. (Hons.), A.I.C., French and German, desires any reliable employment. M.L. 2958/22, Office of this Paper.

ETALLURGIST or Chemist, age 30, Lieut., with long experience in America and Continent, desires an opening with metallurgical firm; expert knowledge of acid-resisting alloys, both us and non-ferrous. Apply M.L. 72984, Office of this Paper.

CKED Goods and Toilets.—Practical man, with wide experience, desires employment in manufacture and production. Apply, P.C.B. 44/20, Office of this Paper.

C. requires appointment in Pharmaceutical Laboratory; Wholesale or Hospital. Reife, 43 Vale Road, Silverhill, Leonards-on-Sea.

CHNICAL Chemist, age 34, Captain, 4½ years' war service, M.A., Honours B.Sc., Edinburgh, pre-war Research and Management and Business experience, seeks responsible position or with commercial house requiring hard work and high reward; just relinquished post as Chief Chemist. Apply 8590, Office of this Paper.

A.F. MECH., 23, single, B.Sc. (honours Chemistry); languages, French and Spanish (translation), and (scientific translation), desires suitable opening. M.L. 1/22, Office of this Paper.

PRESENTATIVE with sound connection in Birmingham and Black Country, seeks appointment, or, alternatively, commissioning agencies. Apply, 6/3, Office of this Paper.

PRESENTATIVE.—A well-known London Works Manager, at present unemployed, wishes to represent a high-class in London and vicinity. Advertiser has not previously been on the road, and would recognise this in adjusting working arrangement. 7/20, Office of this Paper.

ANISH gentleman (26), fluently French, good English, seeks situation as Correspondent in wholesale Drugs, Cosmetics, Toilet Goods, or Perfumery; 9 years' experience; moderate salary; good references.—P.C.B., 45/12, Office of this Paper.

BLETS.—Advertiser, with many years' experience in Grannulating, Compressing and Coating, requires post as Foreman or Manager. Reply 7/5, Office of this Paper.

VELLER.—A well-known man, who has worked Midlands several years, and previously West of England, wishes re-employment either or both grounds or elsewhere; good connection; can influence large business chemists, stores, etc.; first references, and record as Salesman; disengaged. Apply Office of this Paper.

ORKS Chemist; University education; age 36; 2nd Lieut.; first-class industrial training, Analytical Research, Development, Management; six years' experience Fine and Heavy Chemistry; modern efficiency methods; excellent methods. Apply M.L. 1/21, Office of this Paper.

[Colonial, Indian and Foreign.]

EMIST, qualified, 10 years' Indian experience, wishes appointment in India as Manager, Resident Representative or Traveller. 4/29, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY CLIST. M.P.S., desires situation on the French or Italian Riviera; good references; disengaged October 5. I.Z., 6/13, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10s. for 60 words; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less.

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S ECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262, Old Street, London, E.C.1.

SHOP FITTINGS.—Second-hand Drug Fitting, glass-fronted Counter, Wall Cases, and Dispensing Screens for immediate delivery; lowest price consistent with high-class work. H. MILLS & SONS, Shopfitters, 163-165, Old Street, E.C.1.

SHOP Fitings, for the Summer Trade, silent Salesman Cases, all Glass Counter, Camera Cases, etc. All repay their cost quickly. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., Shop Fitters, 93, Old Street, London, E.C.1.

MAHOGANY Fitings, complete drug fitting, 12 ft. long, 48 drawers, glass tables; Wall Case, 11 ft. 6 in. long; Counters with glass case fronts, 12 ft. x 10 ft. long; Dispensing Screen and Counter under 7 ft. long; 5 ft. Counter Case, Perfume Case and Desk, two 4 ft. nests Counter Drawers; shop-soiled; second-hand; low prices. GEO. COOK, 29 Macclesfield Street, City Road, E.C.1.

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FORMULA.—Process and Sole Rights in the manufacture of a PHOSPHORUS TONIC.

Presenting the element in the free state and in an active and palatable condition. favourably reported upon in the Medical Press. As an alternative the advertiser is open to negotiate with a syndicate for the manufacture of the proprietary on profit-sharing terms. (Full particulars of reprints of medical reports, &c., sent on application to 8/251, Office of this Paper.)

FOR Sale, freshly-pressed Lemon Juice; can be railed same day as pressed. Apply John F. Crookall, Produce Merchant, 15, Stanley Street, Liverpool.

LIMITED COMPANY FORMATION.—Before placing your Company in other hands, get my quotation. I specialise in Chemist and tradesmen private companies and quote inclusive charge; no extras. A. B. Slack, 180, Garston Old Road, Liverpool.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

2d. per word: Minimum 2s.

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CLINICAL THERMOMETERS (6 dozen); ½ Min., N.P.L. tested, at 15s. per dozen. Also 2, Morton's Ophthalmoscopes; cheap. 8/20, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.

PHARMACEUTICAL Books wanted; send priced list. Gower, Bookseller, 41, Voltaire Road, Clapham.

RADIUM SALT, pure of Residues, old Applicators, etc. Apply Harrison Glew, Radium Laboratories, 156 Clapham Road, S.W.9.

20/30 GALLON COPPER Steam Evaporating Pan, iron jacketed, draw-off cock or tilting; Vacuum pan might be considered. Offers to 8/236, Office of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY. Southall's Materia Medica, recent edition; state price. Pinching, Mildenhall, Suffolk.

SECOND-HAND FITTINGS wanted; Drawers, Wall Cases, Dispensing Screen, Shop Rounds, etc. Purcell, Manor House, Promenade, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

SHOP ROUNDS. Ointment Jars, etc. (second-hand). Nest of Drawers (with glass knobs preferred); Counter, about 10 ft. with or without drawers underneath; Dispensing Screen, about 6 ft. wide; section of Wall Cases, about 7 ft. wide and 9 ft. high; Counter Cases. Reply at once 8/2, Office of this Paper.

HOW TO SECURE CONTRACTS

THE days when contracts for supplies to public bodies—Government, Municipalities, Urban District Councils, or otherwise—were secured by favour have, happily, gone for ever. Nowadays, competition in the open market ensures that the lowest estimate, consistent with quality, for drugs, disinfectants, chemicals, druggists' sundries, surgical appliances, or whatever it may be, invariably secures the order.

But the men who are responsible for the quality and price to their respective Boards are experts and must necessarily follow the markets very closely, and that is one reason why

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

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